The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,996 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 16, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 21th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For.
LCATHAY	2983	500	C. Asslown	24th May.
			TUESDAY.	
M SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
ASSAM	3041	500	W. J. Wesler	7th June
LGUICAT	3142	50	J. L. Perfitt	14th "
M AU STRALIA	3951	60	R. F. Bigsoee	21st "
D CLYDE	4124	850	C. M. Edmond	28th "
NIZAM	2736	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
PRENOAG	4300	950	V. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	on or About
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. R. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2959	300	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3863	600	A. C. Leggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 295, " 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May. 1st July. (b)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	16th May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st June. 24th July.
OLAVA	4,000	650	23rd July. 10th Aug.*
D. BALDINO	5,000	850	10th July. 1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Si ferma a Genova.

PASSENGERS WITH THIS LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,009	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	G. Donolch	4693	650	1st June.
TETNIA	S. Mares	4210	650	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of passage by her Rs. 400.

For further particulars, freight, passage &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 10, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 11, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 3rd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN CAMERON, 2,450 tons, Capt. Kewl y 23 d May 1887.

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SCOTT & Co, MR.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, in riding horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 12. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *viâ* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, and Kutch Mandvie in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee (if required), Muscat, Jask, Gwadur Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,975 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 11, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Syria, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey wherever a route is available by—

ALL PLAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT,
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Sent for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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DOUBLE DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

We have now on hand a splendid stock, complete in every size, for dining from 4 to 24 persons. Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS TO MATCH.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
LARGE SIZE, Rs. 24-0, doz.

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CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Bead Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla, during the season.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed a Manilalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET
BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

Rs. 6, Postage annas 6 extra.

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TREACHER'S
GLENLIVET
WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 22-8 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND,
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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GELLÉ FRÈRES PERFUMES

Per Bottle ..... Rs. 2
" Case of Six " 10

Ess. Bouquet, Frangipani, Opoponox, Wood Violet, Moss Rose, Rondeletia.

KEMP & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

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BY
THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.

A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just received per Mail Steamer "Ancona," and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

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HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
Unsurpassed in any Market.
KEMP & CO., LD.

PALE DINNER.	PHILLIPS AND CO.,	VINO DE PASTO.
Sound and choice.	LIMITED.	A fine old Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.	WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.	Per dozen, Rs. 27.

CHOICE SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO.	TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,	MANZANILLA
Old, exquisite.	NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,	Light and delicate.
Per dozen, Rs. 35.	BOMBAY.	Per dozen, Rs. 22.

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BLANDY'S CELEBRATED OLD MADEIRA WINES.

MADEIRA WINES, produced in the Island of that name, were once very popular, and ARE NOW FAST REGAINING THEIR PLACE IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.

Full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and with very great vinous flavour, Madeira is undoubtedly everything that a Wine should be, and as the only cause of its not being more generally consumed is a fallacious notion on the part of the Public that Genuine Pure Madeiras are not to be got, the following facts will be of interest :—

In 1852 a sweeping disease known as the "Oidium" destroyed nearly all the Vines in the Island, in consequence of which prices rose to such an enormous extent as to send the Wine out of fashion. Since then the Island of Madeira has been favoured with TWENTY-THREE GLORIOUS VINTAGES, whilst the accumulation of Stock, owing to the small demand for the Wine, has resulted in a great fall in prices making MADEIRAS one of the BEST and CHEAPEST WINES NOW OFFERED!

MADEIRAS ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE THE MOST DIGESTABLE OF ALL WINES, OWING TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE RICHER IN FRUIT SALTS THAN ANY OTHERS.

Excessive dryness in Wines means want of flavour and orudeness, causing indigestion, and is therefore to be avoided.

Really fine Vintages mean Ripe Grapes, which must produce Fruity Wines, and be conducive to health.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing the following Brands more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India :—

Very Superior ..... per doz. qts.	Rs. 20 0	London Particular ..... per doz. qts.	Rs. 30 8
Pale Dry ..... " "	22 0	Rich old "Boal" ..... " "	38 8
Specially Selected ..... " "	24 0	Very Dry old "Sercial" ..... " "	43 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA ..... " "	30 0	Grand old "Cama de Lobos" ..... " "	50 0

PORT WINES.—Shipped by HOOPER BROTHERS, Oporto.
(A very well-known and old-established Brand in the United Kingdom.)

Good Fruity	Rs. 18 0	Light old—a good desert Wine	Rs. 23 0
Superior, full bodied, light	" 20 0	Invalid's Wine, "Special"	" 28 0
		(Choice, tawny, mellow, extremely old in the wood).	

SHERRIES.—Shipped by MANUEL GAZTELU E YRIARTE, Port St. Mary, Spain.
(Whose Soleras are identically the same as those from which this firm has been shipping since the year 1831.)

Pale, medium, dry	Rs. 18 0	"Oloroso," excellent, dry, special	Rs. 23 0
"Vino do Pasto," soft, dry	" 19 0	"Amoroso," rich and nutty	" 26 0
Manzanila, pure dry, natural	" 22 0	"Amontillado," pale dry	" 27 0

The above quotations are subject to 5 per cent. discount for cash.
Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, and samples on application.
N. B.—Quotations given on application for shipments in Wood.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half Hoop Claw-set Rings	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set do.	Diamond and Emerald
Diamond 3 do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Turquoise
Diamond Single Brilliant Claw-set do.	Diamond and Opal
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

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GYMKHANA BOUQUET

"The Perfume of the day"
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8. KEMP AND CO., LD.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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	Mahl Sticks.	

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THE SEWLAL MOTILAL SPINNING MILL.—OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of SEVERAL SPINNING ENGINES and DRAWING SLUBBING and ROVING FRAMES, which have been saved from the late fire in the Mill. For further particulars, apply to the MILL MANAGER.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., FORGET NOT!

FORGET NOT !! FORGET NOT !!!

THE TIME

Due for English and Foreign NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS

1st July 1887.

Subscription to be sent not LATER THAN 25TH INSTANT.

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Before giving orders to others, please ask for our MONSTER NEW PRICE LIST.

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Penny Illustrated Paper.	Weekly Freeman.
Pictorial World.	

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,

26, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "MACIVER" LINER "S.S. NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, "Maciver" Line.

Bombay, 13th May 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the "Indian Trustee Act 1866" and in the Matter of the Trusts of an Indenture dated 12th November, 1857, and made between MANCKJEE MERWANJEE SETT, of the first part; ANOTHIA GOOLBAI DADABHOY PESTONJEE MADAN, FRAMJEE BOMONJEE KANGA, JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE BREDWAR, and BHIKAJEE DADABHOY KANGA of the second part; and the several parties whose names are thereunto subscribed of the third part.

CURSETJEE MANCKJEE SETTNA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 6, Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, without the Fort.....Petitioner.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BHUGUR CHARITY FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition was on the 7th day of May, instant, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN, in Chambers, by the abovenamed Petitioner, who is at present the Sole Surviving Trustee of the Indenture of the 12th day of November 1857, above referred to, praying, amongst other things, that Messrs. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA and JALBHOY ARDESHIR SETT, or two other fit and proper persons may be appointed to be Trustees of the said Indenture of the 12th day of November, 1857, and of the Trust Funds and Property subject thereto in addition to the Petitioner, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard on SATURDAY the 18th day of June next, before the sitting Judge, in Chambers.

A Copy of the said Petition may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 11th day of May 1887.

NANU & HORMASJEE, Petitioner's Attorneys.

FOR SALE, AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built Canoe LANDAU, with Patent Heads and Front and Back Lights, suitable for one or pair horses.

A Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with Ladies' raised Back Rest and Double Folding Sliding Steps, both by "L. Fulker," of Salisbury.

An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by "Kesterton."

And a Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, both belonging to Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.

And also one English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to Dr. H. Cook.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS, SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by	5½	3	4 ft. by	10	8	0
5½ ft. by	7½	4	6 7 ft. by	12	9	8
6 ft. by	6	4	0 7½ ft. by	7½	6	4
6 ft. by	8	5	6 7½ ft. by	10	8	8
6½ ft. by	6½	4	14 7⅞ ft. by	12	10	4
6½ ft. by	9	6	12 7½ ft. by	18	15	8
7 ft. by	7	5	8 8½ ft. by	8½	7	4
7 ft. by	9	7	0 8½ ft. by	15	13	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5 ft. by	5	2	12 6½ ft. by	10	5	14
6 ft. by	6	3	4 7 ft. by	7	4	4
6 ft. by	8	4	6 7½ ft. by	10	6	6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.	Per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz	Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24		4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	,, ,,	10	8
34 in. by 54	,, ,,	12	8
38 in. by 36	(Toilette)	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	Rs.	5	0
7½ ft. by 8⅝ ft.	,, ,,	8	0
8⅝ ft. by 9 ft.	,, ,,	9	12

SHEETING.

60 inches wide .....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH

Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from

WARDEN & Co.,

Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY,

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YARN-DYED KHAKI TWILLED BEDFORD CORD.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Ld., Cawnpore have received a PATENT for the method of Manufacturing this cloth. It is quite different to the Cotton Bedford Cord, made in other Mills, and is unequalled for wear on Service or in the Field.

PRICE PER YARD 10 ANNAS.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

JUBILEE COLLECTION, 1887.

(II.)

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Central Committee between the 1st March and 30th April, 1887.

LIFE COUNCILLORS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda	5,000	0	0
H. H. the Wahsvan of Ondepore	5,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir	7,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah	5,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas	50,000	0	0
John Muir, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.), Calcutta (on trust)	30,000	0	0

LIFE MEMBERS.

The Rao of Sirohi	800	0	0
Nawab Aman Jah, Hyderabad	2,000	0	0

BENGAL BRANCH.

Mrs. V. H. Finch, Calcutta	500	0	0

N.-W. P. & O. BRANCH—

Parsotam Rai Tantia, Rais of Bithur ..			
Lala Ajudhia Prasad, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore	505	0	0
Ram Nath Bajj Nath, Bankers, Cawnpore.	500	0	0
Lala Sheo Prasad, Banker, Cawnpore ..	500	0	0
Madho Ram, Gomashta of Phulchand Makhan Lal, Cawnpore	500	0	0
Shiala Prasad Tiwari	500	0	0
H. H. Raja Dulo Singh of Sallana, C. S. I. ..	794	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Pelle, C. S. I.	500	0	0
Lord Brassey, £50	707	2	11
H. H. the Maha Rawal of Jeysalmere ..	1,000	0	0
James Hennessy, Esq	1,000	0	0

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Sir B. Simpson, M. D., (subscription for 1887).	100	0	0
Major Cooper, A.-D.-C., (subscription for 1887)	100	0	0
J. D. McFerran, Esq. Calcutta, (subscription for 1887)	15	0	0

DONATIONS FOR CENTRAL FUND.

Honorary Secretary, Ballygunge C. C. Athletic Sports Fund ..	250	0	0
Honorary Secretary, Punjab Branch, 2 per cent. on subscriptions for January and February 1887	30	9	0
Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 5th Punjab Cavalry ..	500	0	0
Hon'ble Moulvie Syed Shah Muzhur Hosein.	100	0	0
Sir S. Baker, Jubbulpore	100	0	0
Dr. Vincent Richards, Civil Surgeon, Goalundo	200	0	0
Raj Sahiban Jawat Singh of Sirohi, Abu ..	100	0	0
British Agent at Kabul and his office ..	200	0	0
Babu Veni Madhava Das, Rais of Mirzapur, N.-W.P.	100	0	0
The Lady Brassey (£25	348	7	3
Hundi received through Mrs. Martelli ..	205	11	6
4 Troops, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Shwebo, Burma	232	0	0
Sir W. Denouza—Subscription for March and April	400	0	0
Honorary Secretary, Berar Branch, 2 per cent. on contributions	280	0	0
Refund of Passage Money, by Miss Bourchier	80	0	0
Interest on 5 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures	3,717	7	3
Messrs. W. A. Ross & Co., £5	70	11	8
A. Casey, Esq	35	0	0
Interest on ¼ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	4,050	0	0
Superintendent, Western Division, Nizam's Territory	175	3	6
Colonel Baskely, 1st N. L. Regiment, Mhow.	30	0	0
Medical subo-dinates, Jubbulpore, through Dr. Rice	76	4	0
Major G. Sanderson, Superintendent, Government Kheddas, Dacca	200	0	0
Mohan Singh and Pratab Singh, Dehra, through Sir D. Wallace	600	0	0
Contribution from Jodhpore State	5,000	0	0
Mrs. Ward, Guntur	10	0	0

DONATIONS FOR N.-W. P. AND OUDH BRANCH.

From Cawnpore	7,025	0	0
,, Elsewhere	1,087	9	0
Total of Donations	1,27,666	5	8
By 426 Collecting Cards	26,782	12	3
Grand Total ..	1,54,449	1	11

ABSTRACT.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH BRANCH.

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Donations		11,117	9	0			
,, 299 Cards		9,597	1	3			
					23,714	10	3
PUNJAB BRANCH.							
,, Donations							
,, 11 Cards		1,633	4	0			
					1,633	4	0
BENGAL BRANCH.							
,, Donations		500	0	0			
,, 15 Cards		3,887	10	0			
					4,387	10	0
BERAR BRANCH.							
,, 2 Cards		110	0	0			
					110	0	0
BURMA BRANCH.							
,, 5 Circs		1,731	9	0			
					1,731	9	0
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.							
,, Donations		1,16,018	12	8			
,, 94 Cards		9,818	4	0			
					1,25,867	0	8
Grand Total ..					1,54,449	1	1

A full list of the Collections made on Jubilee Cards with the names of the Collectors will be published in the next Annual Report.

A. J. GORE, A.-D.-C., Acting Honorary Secretary.

1st May, 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given below, under whose all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACHA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Chuckla Street, near Jaokeria Masjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe .....per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas .....,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong .....,,	0 10
Gunpowder .....,,	0 10
Souchong .....,,	0 6

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 30 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address stating Reference, &c., to "B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOUTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable, Cool and Newly-painted Upper-storied BUNGLOW at Grant Road, near the Bridge. Separate Accommodation for Two Families. Also Nine ROOMS in Church Gate Street, Fort, suitable for an Office or a Residence. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium in Church Gate Street.

THE GIANT ORCHIS OF INDIA.—Fine tubers of this lovely plant (Platanthera Susanna) can be had for Transmission to Europe.—T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, under New Proprietorship.—FRAMJEE DADABHAI & Co., Proprietors.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. OSCAR GOT'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Plants, &c., at No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

POONA—FOR SALE—Pucca-built HOUSE with Commodious Outhouses, Water laid on. Pleasant situation. Address "BUNGALOW," care of the Office, Calabe, Bombay.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Mortadella and Hams in Tins, Sausage, Bacon, Thorn Fish, Dry Mushrooms, Mushrooms in Oil, Anchovies, Macaroni, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Tomato Paste, &c.

COME AND SEE our New Goods in different Departments, just received per s. s. YESSO, the s. s. SUTLEJ, and the s. s. ANCONA. Latest Novelties at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, and the most durable of all other Machines extant. They can sew from the thinnest muslin to the thickest leather. For cash or on hire. Price lists and full particulars post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chops, 4 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

WANTED, a good COOK for the R. A. Officers' Mess, Mhow.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY, stating Terms.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Askhara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, 4549,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS. —A New consignment just arrived. Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price, Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, 9 Rs. per Dozen; Caladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by S. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACHA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 13, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentlemen, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Gold Watch, Rs. 50 cash. MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 month 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

PATENT TENT for Shooting. Double Fly, Six 8 by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

COMFORT LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Ind Coope & Co., Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15; Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cots and Basons, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A GREAT RARITY.—Arrived by s. s. "VERONA" a Consignment of Embossed Silk Plush, Borders, and Door Rugs Embossed with Gold. Unpacked yesterday only. Price Very Moderate. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinetmaker, Opposite Byculla Railway Station.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "BOMBAY VIEW," formerly known as the "Folly," commanding an excellent position, newly painted and containing 6 Bed Rooms, 6 Bath Rooms, 1 Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room. Apply to FURDONJEE MERWANJEE MANAJEE, 6 Hornby Row, Fort.

SUPERIOR LIGHT GERMAN BEER of the well-known Brewery, the Lowen Brauerei, for sale at Rs. 20 per case of 4 dozen quarts and Rs. 18 per case of 6 dozen pints. Cash. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, G. FURLAUD & Co.'s COGNAC the Brand highly appreciated by all Connoisseurs of brandy at Rs. 20 per case. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55 Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents for India.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few Demijohns, good ordinary table Claret. Splendid opportunity for Clubs & Messes, at Rs. 8 per Demijohn of 16 liters. SCHILLER DOSOGNE and Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON HAND.—Some small lots of Claret of Superior Cruo, also a few cases of Genuine Curacoa and other French Liqueurs. Apply for particulars and prices SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

ARTHUR ROEDERER, REIMS BRAND EXTRA, VINTAGE 1884. A fresh consignment of this well known Champagne just received. Cash price Rs. 54 per case of 12 quarts; Rs. 60 per case of 24 pints. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents for India.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chudders and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

JUST LANDED per s. s. SUTLEJ—1 Canoe-shaped Light LANDAU, with Patent Head, by Windover of London. 1 Circular-fronted Light Second-hand Miniature BROUGHAM, by Windover of London. 1 VICTORIA, second-hand, by Windover of London. Apply to MANECKJEE SORABJEE, Coachbuilder, Girgaum, next to Messrs. H. Scott and Co.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

LANDED PROPERTY.—Parties desirous of purchasing, selling, or mortgaging Landed Property situated in the Island of Bombay or at Sandora, and places adjacent thereto, are recommended to apply to "G. G." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, either in writing or in person. All communications will be treated as CONFIDENTIAL and bona fide offers only will meet with due attention.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is airy, commodious, scrupulously clean and open to the westerly breeze. It affords all the comforts and privacy desired by Ladies and Gentlemen and is near all the business Offices of Merchants and Government, and also the two Railway Stations, Apollo Bunder and Church Gate, and convenient also for Tram Cars, which pass the door. TERMS—MODERATE.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES FOR THE HOT WEATHER

Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40,

AND UPWARDS.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS MADE UP

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,

BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9	8
Do. Square Crown	,,	9	8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	,,	9	8
Light Brown Round Crown	,,	9	8
New Fawn do.	,,	9	8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	,,	9	8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	,,	14	8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	,,	16	8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	,,	28	0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Specie Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN' GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Parliamentary Buildings, Cowe Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Son, Strand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, 29, MEADOW STREET.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Kandachaddy, for sale by Public Auction.

Under instructions from Bai Parvatibai, the widow of Kalidas Lallubhai, deceased, the undersigned, as one of the said at the desk of Pudamanath Lallubhai, LAKHMAN BAPOOJEE and Ramchandra Balaji.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, at 4 p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land situate on the southside of pucca road called Kandachawadi, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1h 39 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 66, with the buildings and erections standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 110 and 111 and bound on the east by the parts of Khanjee Keesey and Assara Bapoola Khatree, on the west by the part of Chimabai, wife of Canjee Haparasa, on the north, by the Kandachaddy Lane, and on the south, by the property of Shantaram Nanaji Koli.

For particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 10th May 1887.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Kalbadevi, near the Aglary Lane and Tramway Junction and opposite to the house of Mr. Chunilal Parbhu.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Canji Parbhu and on account and risk of Halchand Jagmal Chokshi and others under the power from contained in the transfer of mortgage and second mortgage deeds respectively the 26th day of February 1885, and 31st September 1885.

In all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being with out the Fort wall of Bombay at Kandoray, near the Aglary Lane, in the cart called or known by the name of Kandoray in the Registration sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay fronting the said Aglary Lane on the north side thereof containing by admeasurement 7084 square yards, be the same little more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 451 of Pension and Tax and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the second Populiwady Lane, on the west by the properties of Gopaldas and Vithaldas Narottamdas and Jethmalbar Pandurang, on the north by the property of Antonio Domingo Dedouza, and on the south by the said 2nd Populiwady Lane and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Halchand Jugotha, Chalalal Halchand and other tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent deposit at the time the lot is knocked down to his name. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer on the first storey of the National Bank Building.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 16th May 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable immovable properties at Mazagon (near the Bombay Defences, P. and O. Co's Dock and Nawab's Tank).

On the undermentioned days, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Tehmuras Dinshawjee Anklesaria, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, (deceased) (inhabitant of Broach), the following valuable landed properties:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th May, 1887, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece of land of he quit and ground rent tenure, together with the b

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Rosario (s), from Hull; and Umballa (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Alice (ship), from 'New York; Stella (s), Middlesbro'; Shah Jehan (s), Calcutta; I. M. S. Ambertwitch, Aden; Teddington (s), Jeddah; (s), Baccadi, Bussorah; (s), A. Leona, Cardiff; and (s), Etna, New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th:—Berenice (s), for Hongkong; Ancona (s), China and Australia; City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool; Bormida (s), China; and Beresford (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Cloncurry (s), and Yesso (s), for Antwerp; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Renfrew entered, and the s.s. Energia and Ancona left the dock on Saturday.

LOST.—Edaljee Motabhoy, living at Hornby Road, Fort, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket a pair of silver spectacles on Friday valued at Rs. 36.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, per extra steamer Moosa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

FALL OF A WALL.—At about noon, on Friday, the side wall of a house situated in 6th Lane, Khatwady, belonging to Marootee Gungaram, fell outwards into the sweeper's gully, leaving an aperture of about fifteen feet in length and ten feet in breadth. No persons were injured.

REPORTED THEFT AND HOUSEBREAKING.—Jalalkhan Abdhoolabhoy, a book-binder, having his place of business at Bapty Road, reported to the police the theft of two bundles of gold tinsel paper, fifteen bundles of silver tinsel paper, and two packets of red dye, of the collective value of Rs. 65, from his place of business on the night of the 12th instant. Entrance to the house was apparently effected through the window by slipping the latch.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Mody Bunder the body of Noorden Bhowdeen, the boatman who was drowned at Mody Bunder on the evening of Thursday last, while attempting to recover a case containing an ice machine which had fallen into the sea, was found floating in the sea 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of the deceased, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea was recorded.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Dadur, touching the death of Gunnoo Anajee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a toddy-drawer and an habitual drunkard. On Saturday evening he was found lying dead at the Tulsi pipe line near the Dadur Railway station. There were no external marks of violence on his body. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to apoplexy from excessive drinking, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE CHUDDERGHAT GARDENS.—Visitors to the Public Gardens in Chudderghat will be struck by the great improvements visible everywhere; never before perhaps has this place looked so charming as it now does, and the freshness and trimness of the various parterres show that no small amount of care is bestowed upon them. The two chunam tennis courts that have been built in the gardens will no doubt prove a great attraction; the lawn on which they stand could not, we think, have been better utilised. To Mr. Cornish, the Superintendent of the Gardens, is due the credit of all these improvements, and he is to be congratulated on the success that has attended his work in the short time that he has been in charge. —*Deccan Times.*

ANOTHER GOADING CASE.—On Saturday, Peera Jalal, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. A. Crawley-Boevey, by an inspector of the S. P. C. A., with having cruelly tortured his bullock by means of a goad. The inspector stated that he had witnessed the accused using the goad very cruelly. The bullock bellowed with the pain. The Magistrate: Your pity was so moved by hearing the bullock cry that you brought this charge. (Laughter.) Inspector: Yes, Sir. It is the prisoner's second offence. The Magistrate remarked that he was not at all satisfied that the goad was a severe one. In his opinion the charge should not have been brought, and he therefore dismissed the case.

A FAITHLESS FRIEND.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Lee Smith charged Ganesham Ishwanath before Mr. A. Crawley-Boevey with the theft of a pair of shoes, and with criminally misappropriating a silver chain. The accused had borrowed a watch and chain from a friend of his to wear at a wedding. He promised to return the article in a very short time. This he did with regard to the watch, but the chain he pawned with a Marwaree, and when repeatedly asked for it, made all sorts of excuses, till his friend doubted the truth of them, and preferred a charge. When the accused was in the custody of the police, another charge of stealing a pair of shoes from an acquaintance was brought against him. He pleaded guilty to the charges and was fined Rs. 5 and sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Gaol.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

At the Small Cause Court on Saturday, before Mr. N. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge, James Conroy and his wife, Agnes Conroy, sought to recover from Fakeer Mahomed Sahanbhoy and others the sum of Rs. 2,000 for damages, sustained by Mrs. Conroy by reason of her having fallen in a hole that was caused at the instance of the defendants in Green Street, Fort. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs by their plaint stated that the defendants are contractors under the Municipal Corporation for the purpose of executing the drainage works recently carried on in Green Street, Fort, on or about the 11th January last, and are still engaged in similar work in other parts of Bombay. On the 11th January 1887, at about 7 p.m., the plaintiffs while going along Green Street towards the Apollo Street with their servant and child, attempted to cross the road from the foot-path on the right side thereof to that on the left, and in so doing Mrs. Conroy suddenly fell into a large hole which the defendants had made in the road as part of the said drainage works. It was apparently about six yards long and six feet deep, but entirely unprotected. Mrs. Conroy then being *enceinte* and in a delicate state of health, was severely shaken and bruised by the fall, and suffered much pain in body and mind. She became very unwell for about three months, and has not yet got over her sufferings and ailment caused by the fall. Mrs. Conroy is a dress-maker, and owing to the accident, she had been unable to attend to her work, and has discontinued her work up to now. On account of having to discontinue her work, she has suffered much pecuniary loss which she estimates at Rs. 200. Owing to the fall she had been attended to by Dr. Gerson da Cunha and had incurred up to now his attendance fees, medicine and other expenses to the extent of Rs. 200. She says she is an Englishwoman, and owing to the injuries she received, she had been recommended by medical advisers to go to Europe, as it was impossible to say what effect the accident may have on her at the time of her confinement. She now claims from the defendants Rs. 600 for her second-class passage to England and back, and Rs. 1,000 as damages sustained by the accident.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that there was no negligence or neglect on the part of the defendants; the works in Green Street were properly fenced and lighted, and if the plaintiff sustained any injury it is due to her own negligence. The defendants denied the liability, and raised an issue whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof.

His Honour after hearing evidence adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 20th proximo.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,250,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 7th May 1887 .	£2,070,900
Balance to be remitted from 8th May to 31st March, 1888	£14,179,100

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lupus, eczema, lichen, and psoriasis, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial pint-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees.—Ansell, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADOOR SALI HINDI, C.I.E.

THE following brief account of the life of the much-admired nobleman of the Junagadh State, who died recently, has been forwarded to us:—

"Khan Bahadoor Sali Hindi, C.I.E., was an Arab gentleman of the Sunni sect. His grandfather, a native of Lahej, in Arabia, arrived as a traveller in India with his son, Salim, and settled in Katyawar. Returning again with his son to Arabia he was known by the surname of Hindi (signifying inhabitant of Hindustan) amongst his own countrymen. After some years Salim came to Katyawar in quest of an employment, and settled down in Nowanuggar, holding a military situation of some rank. Salim subsequently dying in India, left his only son, Sali Hindi, the hero of the present memoir. Sali was born in A.D. 1820. When only fourteen years of age he entered the military service of Jam Ranamull Singjee, the father of the present Jam, as an attendant on the Nowanuggar Minister. After serving in the Dwarka Contingent of the Gaekwar of Baroda, in the capacity of a soldier, he left the Gaekwar's service, visited other native States, and finally came to Junagadh. Being physically strong, the then Nawab Saheb Ahmedkhan enlisted him as one of the guards of his palace. The subsequent faithful services rendered by the young sepoy were noticed by the Nawab Saheb, in consequence of which the Nawab Saheb appointed him as one of his trustworthy bodyguards, charging him gradually with many confidential offices, the affairs of which he conducted with perfect satisfaction alike to the Nawab Saheb and the British Resident. The Nawab Saheb perceiving his trustworthiness and loyalty contemplated remunerating him for his services, but the premature death from consumption of the Nawab Saheb himself, in 1851, soon deprived him of a well-beloved master's favour. After the death of Nawab Ahmedkhanji, his heir-apparent being only a minor, the administration of the State was entrusted to a Regency under the control and supervision of Colonel Lang, the then Political Agent, of Kattiwar, who appointed Khan Bahadoor Sali Hindi, with the permission of the British Government, as manager of the whole court of the Begum of the deceased Nawab. In this capacity Khan Bahadoor Sali Hindi, being assisted by the then Minister Anantaji, a Nuggur Brahmin of good political repute, conducted the administration with success. Five years afterwards the late Nawab Sali Neshbut Khanji, K.C.S.I., attaining majority, and finding many changes effected by Khan Bahadoor Sali Hindi, both in the civil and military administration of the State, also noticing the remarkable bravery shown in disturbed times, appointed him as one his chief councillors and advisers, and ultimately raised him to the rank of a nobleman. He now rendered valuable services to the British Government in hunting down the Wageers and other rebelious hill-tribes, who were a constant source of trouble and disquietude to the Kattiawar and other neighbouring Native States. For this service Khan Bahadoor Sali Hindi received two villeges as inam grants, yielding a handsome annual revenue, which he applied to charitable purposes, such as the construction of wells and dhurrumsallas, &c. The seal which he received on all occasions in the internal administration of the State and the skilful and diplomatic changes he effected met with approbation both from the State and the British Government. The revenue of the State at the time of the late Nawab Ahmedkhan, then only two million korees, was raised under the management of Khan Bahadoor Hindis to 7,500,000 korees, which subsequently, at the time of his premiership, was to 9,000,000 korees, so that when he delivered over the charge of the Junagadh administration at the time of his retirement, the State treasury was in a healthy condition. The scheme for the Junagadh State Railway, the improvement in the Veraval Harbour Works, and the foundation of the schools for educating children of the nobles as well as the poor Mahomedan community were successfully achieved by the indefatigable exertions of Khan Bahadoor Sali Hindi, and the council of Regency, which consisted of Vazir Bambdin, K. B. E., K. B. Goculji, and A. Juar Nursing Parsad.

In all matters of dispute between the Junagadh State and the British Government he acted with such wisdom and foresight that the difficulties were brought to an amicable settlement. For all the works of utility he had effected in the Junagadh State he was proclaimed by the inhabitants throughout with the epithet "Id."

The exuberance of fruits and flowers of England, Arabia, Beluchistan and other countries planted in the State gardens go to prove that he was a man of high taste in horticulture. He was a very strong advocate of the cultivating classes, and was so also in the event of disputes among the neighbouring classes, he never allowed them to appear before a tribunal, but always advised them to settle the differences by a punch of their own, lest there be any detriment to the industry of the State. In order to give a substance to the late Queen's Jubilee celebrations in all the State expenditure, first reducing his own salary, then of all State officials and subordinates, he cherished a desire to give the people of Junagadh the advantages of a better and healthier supply of water, and for this purpose had a consultation with Major-General Hancock, when that gentleman paid him a private visit in the residence. But the meantime works of a more emergent and expensive character, such as the proposed Junagadh-Veraval Railway, and the unfinished improvement of that harbour having occupied his thoughts, the matter was dropped. When Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi was first entrusted with the administration of the State, the condition of a portion of it from being quite lawless, became remarkably peaceful. Mercenary and rebellious tribes, such as Mayas, Scenthees, Rataries, rose in open revolt and struck terror into Kattiawar and the adjacent places, when had it not been for the prompt measures taken by Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi to quell them, the state of affairs would have assumed a fearful aspect. One of his last military exploits was in the year 1865 in the suppression of disturbance raised by the Wageers on the Thakur Hill near Marcharda, in which Captains Herbert and LaTouche lost their lives. Colonel (now General) Anderson, the Political Agent of Kattiawar, who led the detachment, fully appreciated the bravery of Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi, who received the thanks of the British Government, and subsequently the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, which was closely followed by another honor of a medal and the title of the Companion of the Star of India, through the Political Agent, in 1879, who, however, informed Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi under instructions from the British Government that the title of K.C.S.I. was to be hereditary. Sali Hindi was a strong advocate of reform, and not only recommended to other communities the introduction of reform, but boldly tried to effect some reformation in his own community. After serving the State for nearly half a century, during which he held the office of Premier on two different occasions, he tendered his resignation in 1858, owing to increasing infirmity and ill-health, which for some time had caused anxiety to his Highness's subjects as well as the British authorities, in consequence of which the resignation was immediately accepted. The resignation was, however, accepted in August 1883 with no small disadvantage and feeling of regret to the Junagadh State and its subjects. The firm hand with which he administered the State and the impartiality and prudence he had ever displayed in the distribution of justice were properly acknowledged by the Junagadh subjects, in their address at a monster meeting held at Junagadh on the 31st August 1883. After his retirement from an active life the aged ex-minister gave himself up entirely to religious contemplation. As a litterateur he was not a brilliant success. He had a fair average knowledge of Guzerati and Persian, Urdu and Arabic, but his perseverance and a love of reading made him what he afterwards was, and although out of frankness or outspokenness he used occasionally to say that he had no systematic education, there is abundance of proof on record of his wide learning. In his latter years he was a prey to such diseases as are attendant upon old age. Dying, his loss was deeply deplored by all who loved and liked him when living. He was of a tall stature, strong and robust in body, had a commanding appearance, easy and dignified manners, and his countenance denoted energy and resolution. He could read ones thoughts at a glance, and a face once seen never escaped his memory. He was unostentatious and affable to all who came in contact with him. Though in his younger days a little hot-tempered, advancing years mellowed down his irritability into a calm affability with agreeable humour. In his latter years his temper assumed so much of good humour that his anger was seldom descernible. His attire was simple. He wore his dress in Oriental fashion, with a scarf over the pyjaes. He wore loose native pyjamas and a simple white turban, with a cumberbund, and an Araby dagger about his waist. He kept highly valued English doubled barrelled rifles about him wherever he went abroad. He was a great hater of jewellery and gold ornaments. When he was in good health sometimes he could walk a distance of 60 miles a day, and could ride 100 miles on horseback. He was fond of riding and targeting; an excellent chess player, and a remarkable breeder of animals. One of the best hunter of tigers and lions, he frequently followed the sport in company with his European friends. Vernacular newspapers, he got read to him by his subordinates. He took a great interest in Indian questions. As a patron of the educational and literary institutions, he stood foremost. He was life members of the East Indian Association, Calcutta; Literary Society, &c. He had visited the Grouch exhibition and city of Bombay, travelled over the whole of Western India and travelled as far as the Punjab and Moultan in Northern India. Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi in 1870 attended the durbars held in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, and in November 1872 attended the Durbar held in Bombay by Lord Northbrook in honour of the investiture of a G.C.S.I. to the Begum of Bhopal. Again in 1874 he attended the Durbar on honour of the Prince of Wales. He also attended the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The amiability with which he distinguished himself among his courtiers and the justice, impartiality and fairness with which he ministered the State drew forth two splendid addresses, the one at a meeting held in his honour on the 15th August 1883, and the other at a monster meeting held on the 22nd August 1883, by the inhabitants of Junaghad, which bear brilliant testimony to the memory of the late Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB AT BANDORA.

THE first annual social gathering of the members and friends of the above club was held on Saturday evening at the club premises, Bandora. For the occasion the building and the spacious compound was tastefully decorated with flags and foliage, and beautifully illuminated with variegated lamps, chandeliers, &c., which presented a lively appearance. There was a large gathering of some influential members of the Portuguese community and also several European and native gentlemen and ladies who were invited for the occasion. Amongst those present were Doctors D. A. D'Monte, B. A. Oliveira, and J. F. Gonsalves; Messrs. Vaz H. D'Souza, Lewis A. Valladares, D. Fernandes, E. Bocarro, M. F. Esperance, J. F. Kharas, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, J. W. Flanaghan, W. W. Topham, John Kenny, E. McGarry, and several others. After the usual greetings were exchanged at the reception hall of the club, Mr. Philip R. Valladares, the secretary of the club, addressed the meeting, explaining the aims and objects of the club. He tried to impress on the minds of the members of the community the importance of their meeting together under a common banner for a common cause, and urged them to hold fast to the motto the club assumes, "Union is strength." The interest for such a motive must not be attributed to any selfishness of desire, but to the good-will and cordiality to promote the welfare of the community, and to see the present and future generations rise above the present level. The club, he said, had now just began to raise the social status of the community and merited their cordial support. This was followed by a piano duet, played by Miss Mary and Julia Valladares; a piano solo, by Miss Julia Valladares; and a piano and violin accompaniment by Miss Julia Valladares and Master Luis Valladares, a young lad scarcely ten years of age, which was remarkably good, and received warm applause from the audience. The large company then retired to the refreshment *buffet* which was sumptuously stored with every thing suitable to the palate of both the old and the young. A string band discoursed music throughout the entertainment at intervals, and the party broke up close upon midnight, apparently well pleased with pleasant evening the spent under the hospitable roof of the Bandora Literary and Social Club.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

THIS was a suit heard in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, in which the plaintiff, Bai Dinbai, sought to eject the defendant, Bai Jerbai, widow of Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia, her mother, who is said to be a blind woman, from a house situated in Cowasjee Patel Street, alleging her to be a tenant of the plaintiff at Rs. 20 a month. The defence was that the defendant had lent to the deceased, Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia, a sum of Rs. 4,450; that at the time of his insolvency, which was in 1879, and the title deeds of the said house were deposited with the defendant as an equitable mortgage, and that subsequently, under an oral agreement, the defendant was put in possession of the second story of the house, as security for the payment of the sum of Rs. 4,450. There was, it was alleged further, an understanding that thereafter no interest should be charged for the amount of the loan, and no rent was to be paid by the defendant for the second story of the house. Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Homming for the defendant.

Evidence was partly gone into, and it was deposed on behalf of the defendant that the sums which the plaintiff alleged were paid to her by way of rent were given to her as charity. On the suit being called on for further hearing on Friday, the following arrangement was arrived at between the parties. That the sum of Rs. 4,450 be deposited in the Bank of Bombay in the joint names of Mr. Ardasser Bazonjee (pleader) and Mr. Homming, to abide the result of a High Court suit to the filed by the defendant in respect of her claim, that the plaintiff should be restrained by injunction within ten days after such deposit made in the Bank; and that the defendant should file such suit within ten days after the opening of the High Court after the vacation.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE SWINDLE BY A EUROPEAN.

ON a warrant issued by Mr. A. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday, at the instance of several of our leading local tradesmen, the police, through Superintendent McDermott, are looking for a man who gives his name as Morton, and is described as an indigo planter. Mr. T. A. Morton, it appears from the informations filed and the statements made to the Magistrate by the police on Saturday, arrived in Bombay on the 3rd of this month with a lady, whom he averred was his sister. The couple put up at the English Hotel, and by looking and behaving in a most respectable bearing, were accorded a lavish welcome by the proprietor and given the best attendance. Morton's life at the hotel was in keeping with a more than moderate income, but his frequent jaunts from his temporary residence to certain trustees of funds maintained for those who through accident or indigence required pecuniary assistance, showed that the planter was merely living on large "expectations." His visits, it appeared, had been to the Bishop of Bombay and to the Chief Magistrate, to both of whom he had applied, first to his Lordship, and then to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, to whom he had been referred. The Bishop, it was stated, having been in entire sympathy with Morton, whose appearance naturally favoured the belief that his was a sheer case of misfortune, took a great deal of interest in his case, and made personal inquires into the matter. Morton's story, it was stated, was that he was very desirous of sending his sister, whom he had brought to Bombay with him, to Australia, where he had relatives. He excused his position with the concocted story that on his way to this city he had been robbed of a sum of Rs. 400 and he was almost penniless. The inquiries made by his Lordship, which included a visit to the hotel, led him to doubt somewhat Morton's tale, and in consequence he directed him to apply to the Chief Magistrate, in whose hands were funds to assist cases of similar want. During the course of the week Morton presented himself, but in a garb which told of affluent circumstances rather than of want, and this, swaying with his Worship probably more than the applicant's narrative, led him to refer his case for inquiry to the police. Morton's appearance was "taking," and it helped not a little to belie his own statements. But it appeared that this "taking" appearance was set to decoy some others, for, driving about the Fort, the destitute planter busied himself about raising a new and complete kit from the various big shops. Accompanied by the lady he visited Taylor's establishment, at the entrance of Meadow Street, and there ordered several new dresses and sundry requisites for a lady, with a request that the bill should be sent in a few days to his hotel. Asquith, Lord and Whitmore, Court and Co., and lastly Badham Pile and Co, were next looked up, and things bought on credit to the tune, in the aggregate, of Rs. 400. Morton's wants were many apparently, for his bills included all manner of articles, from perfumery to opera hats, and if his means had only been as adequate, probably his visit to Bombay would have been shorn of much of the sensation which attaches to it now. All went well with him until Miss Morton left the Hotel on Friday, the proprietor of the Hotel was informed, for Allahabad, but in reality, as the police subsequently learnt, for Callian, where it was arranged she should wait for him on Saturday morning, and both to leave for Jubbulpore by the evening train leaving Bombay at six o'clock. Thus far Morton's plans, as afterwards discovered by the police, were well laid, and his only difficulty lay in getting out of the hotel, without giving the proprietor an opportunity of paying his respects and himself paying his bill. His modus operandi of effecting his purpose was of a piece with his general behaviour during his short but expensive stay in Bombay. Choosing midnight as the hour of his departure, Morton, who had previously despatched with the lady most of his luggage, leaving himself little which could hamper his movements, let his goods out of a back window into the rear compound by means a rope, and followed the same way. Unfortunately for him, the *ramoosee* left to guard the entrance had gone to the rear and had unwittingly witnessed the queer conduct of the saheb, whom however he followed. Morton, unconscious of being observed, with his luggage on his head, made his way to the station, where he waited for the earliest train that could take him from his creditors and the hotel-keeper. The earliest intimation of these escapades was the report of the proprietor of the English Hotel, who waited early on Saturday morning on Superintendent McDermott. Inquiries subsequently made, led the Superintendent to inform the various firms, and the extent of the frauds then transpired. Later in the day, the sufferers appeared before the Magistrate, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey, after accepting their informations and making further inquiries from Mr. Superintendent McDermott, issued a warrant for the arrest of Morton, and search warrants to enable the police to recover the goods which it is known are in the possession of the lady. As the intentions of Morton are known, it is believed his apprehension will be an easy achievement.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MAHARAJA GAEKWAR'S HEALTH.

THOSE who are well versed in the affairs of the State of Baroda say that the Gaekwar's indisposition, about which we have been often hearing of late, has its source in mental trouble only. He suffers so much from restlessness of mind that, we hear, he cannot even sleep well at night. The young prince has brought himself to such a sad plight by his morbid activity, and his anxiety to become the sole guide and controller of all the affairs of his State. He wishes to do everything himself and attend to all the details of his administration. He considers himself to be a very clever and able man; but whatever his capacity, his voracious appetite for work has told upon his constitution. We hope that this will teach him a lesson, and that he will not forget it on his return to his territory after he has re-invigorated his health in Europe. With all the zeal and activity displayed by the Gaekwar, the administration is not conducted, in all respects, on enlightened principles. He does not, for instance, allow a single independent newspaper to be started in his territory. We may suppose that this disinclination on his part to allow the growth of a free press in his dominions is, perhaps, due to his desire to stifle public discussion of his acts.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE NATIVE CREW OF THE TASMANIA.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—We must take care not to form a hasty judgment against the native crew of the P. & O. Co. s. s. Tasmania. Thousands of them have been in the employ of this company, and they have been found to stand well by their posts in cold and heat and storm. The accounts given by passengers in the heat of excitement about the collapse of the sailors must, therefore, be received with great caution. If, however, they really collapsed, that unfortunate circumstance can in no way justify an indictment against the whole class of *Kalassees*. It is just possible that English sailors might, under such trying circumstances, give way to terror. We must also remember, while weighing the conduct of the crew of the Tasmania, that they had to suffer severe privations through cold and hunger, as can be too well perceived from the heavy mortality among them.

The *Bombay Samachar* also finds it very difficult to believe all that has been stated about the unmanly conduct of the native crew of the P. and O. vessel. The heavy mortality among them, due to cold and exposure, appears to a correspondent of the paper to call for an enquiry whether a thought was given by anybody about their comfort or even safety. The paper says it is the duty of the P. and O. Company, for the sake of their own good name, to institute a thorough and searching inquiry into the charges brought against the natives.

THE REPORT OF THE FOREST COMMISSION.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Even if the Government were to act upon the recommendations made by the Forest Commission, what guarantee have we that they will afford satisfaction to poor villagers? We know very well that the Government is merciful. Although they have enclosed forest reserves, they have, at the same time, made rules calculated to avert hardships from those who have to draw some of their supplies from forests. But complaints chiefly arise, not so much on account of the laws themselves, as on account of the rigorous administration of those laws. The Government intend one thing, while forest officers interpret the rules in quite a different light. In spite of special orders and regulations issued by the Bombay Government, the officers in the mofussil interfere to such an extent with the interest of the poor that they have no choice but to raise an outcry against the hardships to which they are subjected.

The report of the Forest Commission may be accepted as satisfactory, so far as regards the immediate wants of the aggrieved. Unlike others, the present Government approached the question with an open mind, and they need not be less satisfied than the public with the result of the inquiry. The Commissioners may also take credit to themselves for their patient, exhaustive investigation. Equal credit is due to friends of the forest tribes and the ryots, especially the Kanara Association. The Forest Commission ends better than the Abkari Commission, and we congratulate all concerned thus far—more than all the head of the Bombay Government.

The report of the Forest Commission is at last before Government, and the people would be anxiously awaiting their decision. Meantime it is consoling to hear from H. E. the Governor, who spoke it at Satara, that the labours of the Commission and of the Government thereon "will conduce to the good of the community." A similar hope was held out in regard to Abkari. The administration of these two branches has been so carried on that while fuel, which is a necessity to the people, has become scarce and difficult to obtain, spirit, which is a curse, is made easily accessible, though of course not cheap. It is to be hoped *Lord Reay's* Government will place the conduct of these two departments on a sound and permanent footing, and that the people will be interested to take a practical part in the gradual development of the one and the suppression of the other. That will be an achievement as worthy of enlightened and wise statesmanship as the advancement of local self-government and of technical and general education:—*Indian Spectator.*

THE TREASURES OF MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

The *Kaisar-i-Hind* says:—We do not look with unmixed pleasure upon the investment made by Maharaja Scindia of three crores-and-a-half of rupees in Government Paper. We are glad that the people should have unearthed a portion of his hidden treasure. But all this hoarded wealth having been obtained by his predecessors from their subjects, it is but fair that the young prince should have applied a portion of it towards the construction of useful public works in his territory. The Darbar of Gwalior pays, in fact, very little heed to the interests of its subjects, or to what proper attention is paid to education or sanitation; and nothing is done for the health or comfort of the people in the shape of hospitals, dhurumsalas, roads and bridges. It would be a pity if native princes were to go on increasing their piles of wealth by making profitable investments, and their subjects should be reduced to starvation. Rather than accept such large loans from them, the Government ought to advise them to employ their money in the promotion of useful works.

A BENGALI CONDEMNATION OF EARLY MARRIAGES.

The ground which the reform party takes up is independent of the particular details of the case, and would hold good, though Bhikaji's statements were found to be correct. The case stands somewhat as follows. Early marriage is objectionable upon physical and moral grounds. It is the most solemn contract of life, it is the noblest of sacraments; and yet this contract is entered into and the sacrament is performed by babes and sucklings. Nothing could be more unfortunate and nothing more demoralising. Rukhmabai's case affords a striking illustration of the evils of early marriage. A concrete instance has been here found which is always far more telling than abstract principles, and the opponents of early marriage have not been slow to take advantage of it. Are they to blame? We think not. Even if Rukhmabai's case were to be scattered to the winds, if the agitation in her favour were to collapse—their cause would stand—for it is eternal and founded upon the highest considerations of morality and public weal. We say nothing of the deplorable physical consequences which follow in the train of early marriage, the utter prostration of physical energy and national vitality which is inevitable. And are not some of the great moral qualities dependent upon the possession of physical strength and energy? If national regeneration in the highest sense of the expression is an object of national concern, then we say the sooner public opinion is prepared and matured against the custom of child-marriage, the better it is for our people.—*Bengali.*

MR. PHEROZSHA MEHTA.

In Mr. P. M. Mehta the Bombay Government secures for its Legislative Council a worthy man. His talents, breadth of views, and public spirit when the occasion calls it forth, make him one of the very best Native members the Bombay Council has had.—*Indian Spectator.*

A KOLHAPUR GRIEVANCE.

THE *Maharatha* publishes a petition addressed to the Government of Bombay by some 200 inhabitants of Kolhapur on the subject of the acts and decisions of revenue officers not being liable to be subjected to the test of justice in a court of law. Our contemporary says:—"We sympathise with the memorialists and hope that their prayer will be granted. It is certainly strange that in these days of improved means of obtaining justice, in a forward State like Kolhapur, a practice should obtain which practically places the ryot at the mercy of the revenue officials. Lately the question of land tenure was gone into by the revenue authorities there, and titles and sanads were examined. In some cases injustice could not have been avoided. This would have been corrected had it been possible for the aggrieved parties to sue the State in a Civil Court. But in Kolhapur no suit can lie against the State. Hence the poor fellows had no remedy. An appeal to the Council of Administration does not mean the same thing as a civil suit. A Judge is bound to go fully into the merits of the case and examine the evidence on both the sides impartially. This strict judicial impartiality cannot be expected from the Council when the appeal is not judicially before them. Under these circumstances we have no hesitation to support the prayer of the memorialists and hope that the Council of Administration will be empowered to introduce this change in the revenue administration of the province."

THE KATHIAWAR CHIEFS.

Could not Kathiawar show its loyalty without sending its representative Chiefs to England? The Queen, we believe, would have seen more of loyalty to the throne in an earnest attempt to lessen to some extent the misrule existing in the States, and in spending for such a purpose some of the money to be wasted in voyages and processions.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES SITE.

The convenience of the rate-payers, though an important and prime consideration in the selection of a site opposite the Victoria Terminus, now being waved the rate-payer is about to be asked to be generous and add a few more lakhs to the grant already sanctioned. A daily contemporary suggests that in England provincial towns spare no money on their municipal halls and offices, but in making the recommendation he has forgotten the fact that India is not England, and that every body, small or great, is not bound to live beyond his means, because therein lies his utter ruin. Another proposal is that if the Corporation cannot grant additional sums, they might as well remain in the present building and go on paying large sums as rent until they are in a position to spend the requisite money. If an arithmetical calculation were made it will be found that more money than what will cover the cost of a municipal hall and offices has already been thrown away, and so after a scheme has been passed and plans have been settled, the Committee will do well to stick to their former plans and carry them out resolutely. In view of the proposed increased grant the Corporation is bound to take a review of their present financial situation. Although the municipal revenue is steadily on the increase, the incidence of taxations considerably heavy, and the poor rate-payer therefore requires immediate relief to some extent at least. Tansi and Vehar water works loans have yet to be got through, the surface drainage loan of 1878, the sanitary works loan, &c. which, put together, send up the municipal liabilities to one crore and-a-half have yet to be met. This perhaps does not include the Tansa water-works loan, which is to cost the municipality one crore and twenty-three lakhs. Under these financial conditions therefore it is inadvisable, we think, to launch upon a fresh municipal scheme which, possibly, may cost the Corporation over a quarter of a crore under the proposal. Those who din into our ears the very catching expression of Bombay being "The first city in India" and we should therefore not be chary of expenditure on any account, are mere birds of passage ever ready to laugh at us were financial crash to come upon us. We hope the Corporation will ponder over the question of the money grant from all points of view before giving sanction to the new proposal.—*Native Opinion.*

BENGAL.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR ON TOUR.—His Highness the Maharajah arrived on May 5th at Shrinagur. His journey has been a long one. Starting from Jummoo early last month, the route he traversed crosses the Chenab at Akaur, mounts the outer ranges to which it keeps parallel until it meets the Punch route at Kotli; thence two marches to Pinoh, itself the picturesque capital of Raja Moti Singh; then up the Bitarh river to Kahuta, which is only two days' journey from Gulmarg by a direct path; but the ordinary route then drops over the Haji Pass to Uri and so to Baramulla. In the course of this journey his Highness has seen a good portion of his dominions, comprising, perhaps, the prevailing idea. A majority of the population of the Kashmir territories live to the south of the snowy range, and speak Dogri, Chibhali or cognate hill dialects. Large numbers of people, especially the local officials, went out to meet him; some going four or five marches; so that with the numerous Europeans, now coming in by the Murree route, Baramulla has sprung suddenly into life and activity.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE Removal of Quarantine Against Calcutta.—The following communication, received from the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 16th of April 188 , is published:—

"I have the honour to report that an ordinary meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held on the 1st of February. The British Delegate communicated a telegram from Calcutta, showing the rapid diminution of cholera in that city, and the actual small mortality, with no epidemic tendency for some time past. He, in consequence, proposed that the existing quarantine against arrivals from Calcutta should be suppressed. This proposition was strongly opposed by the Delegates of Austria, Germany, and Spain, who insisted that Indian ports should be treated in the same manner as European ports, and that quarantine should be maintained while cholera existed. The Delegates for France and Russia, though not taking part in the discussion, expressed their intention to vote against any proposition. On being put to the meeting the proposal of quarantine against [illegible] and 1 abstention. Seven of those who voted with me in favour of my proposition were Egyptian and Anglo-Egyptian Delegates, without whose assistance my proposition would have been rejected. There is still a strong desire with several of the European Delegates to maintain perpetual quarantine against India."

A SOLDIER'S FREAK.—Joseph Thompson, a Private of the Leinster Regiment, charged at Calcutta with having trespassed into the show-rooms of Mr. R. N. Mathewson, in Esplanade Row, and wantonly smashing a valuable mirror, Rs. 1,250, and a China flower-pot, worth Rs. 16, was re-arraigned. The servant, who was asleep at the back gate of the premises, stated that he was woke up by the cries of the other servant, and went to the front gate, where he saw the accused. Shortly after the accused walked off, and while passing Mascn and Company's, he picked up two small stones, which he threw at the wall, and then walked on towards the road going to the *maidan*. Witness pointed out the accused to Mr. Mathewson, who brought him back, and made him over to the police. Accused in reply to the charge framed against him of having committed house trespass with the intention of committing an offence and mischief by breaking a valuable mirror, said that he was drunk all night, and did not remember being at the place at all, or know what he did. He had been walking about the town all night. Inspector Osborne, in reply to the Court, informed that accused had been absent from the Fort from the night previous, and the Garrison Police had been looking for him. His Worship observed that accused had entered the premises of Mr. Matthewson, probably induced to do so by finding the door ajar, and had broken the mirror. There was no doubt of his identity. The court convicted him on both charges and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

CO-RESPONDENT AND INSOLVENT.—On the 9th instant in the Calcutta High Court, an application was made in the Insolvency jurisdiction to Mr. Justice Trevelyan for an *ad-interim* protection order on behalf of Mr. Charles Palmer. Mr. Leslie for a creditor opposed the application. He said that the insolvent was indebted for damages in connection with a recent suit of *crim con*, and that brought him within the operation of section 51 of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. It also appeared from his schedule that he had

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

CONSOLS have again advanced ¼ in London yesterday, to 103⅛, but the other Stock Exchange items remain unaltered, a decline of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 43¼d. having apparently had no effect on Rupee Paper. French Rentes in Paris have receded ½, to 108.

In the London Produce markets the most noticeable feature, although it does not directly concern Bombay, is the continued advance in Coffee, which is now quoted at £5 per cwt. for Mid-Plantation. Linseed is reported firm and partially 3d. per cwt. dearer. Rapeseed is unchanged. Wheat Reuter calls irregular at previous quotations in Liverpool, but 3d. per quarter reduction in London.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, notwithstanding the extreme dulness and lower prices reported from Manchester, closed with a higher tendency. The day's sales were only 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats, but Americans were 1-16d. per lb. dearer on the spot and 1-32d. to arrive. To-day's report makes the market steady without movement in prices, the sales being again 7,000 bales, of which however the increased proportion of 800 bales were Surats. In New York yesterday Futures were 5 points dearer for August, 6 for September, but to-day the movement has been modified by a reduction of 1 point in the former, and an advance of 1 point in the latter, ready Cotton throughout remaining the same.

The weekly statistical figures, of which we subjoin our usual comparison, present no very salient features. The visible supply for all Europe has decreased by 60,000 bales, but is still 32,000 bales ahead of the same date last year. The Liverpool stock on the other hand has increased again by 11,000 bales on the week, and shows an excess of 347,000 bales over the level date of 1886, while only 4,000 above 1885. The American figures show no symptoms of increasing again, and during the next four or five months therefore the statistical position is bound to develop in favour of holders of Cotton, but there is sufficient in prospect to meet the wants of the trade, so that Manchester will probably be able to restrain any upward tendency in prices within very moderate limits so long as the new American Crop reports continue favourable.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	13,000	27,000	9,000
„ exports to U. K.	10,000	54,000	21,000
„ „ Continent	5,000	11,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,153,000	5,031,000	4,648,200
„ exports to U. K. „ „	2,513,000	2,042,000	2,213,840
„ „ Cont. „ „	1,459,000	1,621,000	1,354,170
„ Stock in the Ports	390,000	615,000	493,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,470,000	2,38,440	2,318,450
„ „ „ Surats	615,000	447,740	395,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	983,000	635,230	977,000
„ London	15,100	21,000	29,000
American Afloat	30,000	170,000	70,000
East Indian „	177,000	80,000	64,000
	1,204,000	914,230	1,140,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼	5¼	5 13-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d	3¼	4 11-16d.
Difference	1¼	1¼	1¼.

A firmer tone has been en-lenced here by the Home advices, but prices have not quotably altered. For export there has not been a large extent of buying done, but the local mills have taken about 3,000 bales of all kinds made up of 900 bales Dhollera and Wadwan at Rs. 181 to Rs. 193; 700 bales Bengals at Rs. 141 to Rs. 142; 400 bales Julgaum at Rs. 181 to Rs. 184; 200 bales Pachora at Rs. 177 to Rs. 179; 200 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 197; and 400 bales Veravul at Rs. 162 to Rs. 163 per candy. Official prices are quoted as follows :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	146	141	135	Contract
Belattee	195	190	...	...	Ready.
Karanja	...	232	Good to F. G.		do
Akola	...	205	195	...	do
Oomra	...	200	192	...	do
Khamgaum	...	206	198	...	do
Julgaum	...	194	186	...	do
Bhownugger	...	215	202	194	do
Dhollera up-coun.		215	202	194	... do
Wadwan Pressed		Best			
Broach	...	236	225-230	...	do
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	197	...	do
Do.	...	...	201	...	Contract.

WHEAT has been rather a quieter market so far as Future delivery is concerned, but for ready stuff an active demand still prevails at former prices. The following are about our cent rates :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-9-6 to Rs. 4-9 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-8 to „ 4-8-6 „
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5-6 „
Hard Yellow	„ 4-9-6 to „ 4-10 „
Red Ahmedabad(nl)	„ 4-5 „
Hard Red	„ 4-1 „

SEEDS are still firm owing to limited supplies, but prices at the same time are at a level which do not admit of exporters doing anything in the shape of new business. Linseed is perhaps ½ anna per cwt. cheaper, but even with this reduction there is a margin of something like 2 per cent. against operators.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	11,923 bales.
Wheat	98,527 cwt.
Linseed	17,671 „
Rapeseed	3,807 „
Gingelly	3,590 „

FREIGHTS are quiet and slightly easier again to-day. Two Knight steamers are reported to have been fixed for June loading, U. K. or Continent, at £1-2 6, and the ready quotations for favourite ports is £1-5 per ton.

EXCHANGE has declined 1-32d. to-day, in consequence of the decline in Silver, but at the lower level is quite steady, as also we hear is Calcutta—more particularly for Future delivery. Credits for the two last mails of this month are 1s. 4 29-32 l., and for June 1s. 4 7-8d., while Bank Telegraphic for June is quoted at 1s. 4 5-8 l., July 1s. 4 9-16 l., August 1s. 4½d. per rupee. For this mail the following are current quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 25-32d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d. „
France, 3 months' sight	1·75½ to ¼ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been quite strong, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 96⅝ Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 101.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Mills, we should call the market slightly weaker. Jewraj Balloo have declined Rs. 10, as also Khandesh and Hyderabad. Empress and Queen are Rs. 5 lower. Mofussil Press shares are rather firmer at Rs. 415.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	cr.	755
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	765
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	as	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct	105xd.
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	800	1,200	1,200	4	1,170
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2½	225
Bolarcy	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4 0xd
Broach Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 10	13½
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	107½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	565
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200		117
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,215
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,00
French Press Co.	800	600	600	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 45	40½
Shanaggun Cotton Press Co.	240	400	all	Rs. 45	310
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125		90
National Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Benar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	517½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		11½
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 8	875
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	600	600	60	Rs. 7½	467
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	395
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200
Suvarna Press Co.	300	300	30		200
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	980

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 4 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	19,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	50	50	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	550
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 7	57xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	50	Rs. 30	3-5
Bombay United	993	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	850
Benar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	800
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	300
Coconda Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 17½	650
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2	575
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	550
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	780
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	50	Rs. 2	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	605
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,00	1,00	330	760
Hingunghat Mf'g Co. Ld	70	5	all	87½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning	700	100	00	Rs. 20	840
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,00	Rs. 2	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	500	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1 300
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 2	57
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	50	14-5-	90
Jewraj Shalloo	1,350	1,00	50	Rs. 50	1,030
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	775
Kastoo Mackanjee Leopold S., Hemabia	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5	775
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	3,50	1,00	1	Rs.	129
Madhavji United	50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	2,700
Mahalukshmi	65	1,00	1,00		630
Manockjee Petit's	1,05	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,195
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,00	250	2	Rs. 8	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,310
Mahabobshai Mills, Gulbarga	2 400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
Nassick Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	300
NulgaumCotton Gleaning Co., Ld.	900	1,00	100	..	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	900	1,000	1,00		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	800
Oriental	5,72	62	62	Rs. 25	512½
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	25	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales' Spinning Company	600	500	50		65
Queen Spinning	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 8)	830
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5)	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	00	..	1,500
Saxon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,190
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	640
Southern India	1,900	500	50	Rs. 12½	290
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	25	25		2
Victoria Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	47
Western India S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 0	640
Lukmidas Khimji & W. Co.			1,00	Rs. 40	775

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	3 p.c.	180
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,500	300	150	5 p.c.	120
Bagty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	155
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	200	165	nil	93
Do. New Issue	600	00	100	Rs. 20	37
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100xd
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	500xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,00	15 p.c.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,575
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	Rs. 8	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	3½	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	10	..	8
Dyesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	400	..	400
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	3,0	10	10	Rs. 10	71
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	1 0	40	..	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Karnane Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	..	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	1	Rs. 26	332
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.c.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	12 p.c.	
Nanier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	104
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	105
Parsee and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 10	21
Phillips & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	12½ p.c.	82
Sandy & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	10		117
Tennyson Co., Ld.	13,20	25	2		80
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	..	1,210
Thaker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	480
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	nil.	63
M. M. Mody & Co	000	..	200		175

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th May, as compared with that for the 3rd May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 3. Rs. A. P.	May 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	14,86,361 15 0	14,86,361 15 0
Treasury Balances	2,19,57,709 11 2	2,07,32,385 11 7
Other Deposits	3,01,75,803 8 2	2,89,03,283 9 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,20,099 10 6	2,99,445 5 0
Sundries	19,2,946 0 4	18,77,555 6 3
Rs.	7,85,37,844 13 10	7,65,76,813 15 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	63,21,1 6 8 0	63,99,811 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts	42,15,450 8 0	42,11,600 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,26,46,760 1 2	1,19,47,051 3 7
Credits on do.	87,94,46 0 0	85,71,3 1 4 2
Bills discounted	2,36,96,354 13 9	2,33,48,561 11 6
Balances with other Banks	5,3 ,811 4 4	6,95,057 11 9
Bullion	2,977 11 6	2,791 6 6
Dead Stock	11,31,387 7 6	11,31,377 8 9
Stamps	11,417 10 3	1,7,108 14 3
Sundries	6,9,199 8 8	6,90,459 4 8
Cash at Head Office	84,31,193 8 8	79,15,454 4 3
Do. at Branches	1,21,51,742 15 0	1,16,60,615 6 8
Rs.	7,85,37,844 13 10	7,65,76,813 15 1

IMPERISHABLE ABERDEEN GRANITE.—Alex. Macdonald and Co. Ld., Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen, Scotland, supplied Granites to the Queen. Architectural and Monumental work sent to all parts of the world. For designs and particulars apply to the Works, Aberdeen, or London Branch, 337, Kensington-road N. W.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be exclusively at hand, as a form of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not purchase any which are sold without Government Stamp on the side of the bottle.

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"AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.
NEW BOOKS.
A. 20-33-31—Journals Kept in Hyderabad, &c.—Sir R. Temple.
205-14—Through Masai Land—J. Thomson.
78-15—Causes Gaines La Lorraine—D. J. Dulles.
112-14—Speeches on Home Rule and the Irish Question—Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.
B. 190-4—Two Pinches of Snuff—W. Westall.
100-6—A scribble to gaze—J. W. Appleton.
193-5—The Queens of Deny Mallard—M. Gray.
103-5—Long Sonnets in Words—H. Ra. Reid.
193-7—Wife or no Wife—F. W. Speidhe.
81-3—Cash on Delivery—P. Du Boisgobey.
C. 25-13—Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, Bombay 1885.
D. 32-1—Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol. 14, Pt. 5, 18 7.
31-6— Do. Madras, Vol. 10, P. 5 1887.
32-7— Do. Bombay, Vol. 11, Pt. 5. 1887.

THE QUEEN'S LEATHER is Waterproof, Strong and Durable, and admirably adapted for CARRIAGE HOODS, APRONS, &c., and will be found to be of great service during the Monsoon.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRAVES—May 2, at Nagpur, Mrs. Adolphus E. P. Graves, of a daughter.
SMEATON—May 14, at Matagon, the wife of James Smeaton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—BE LIRVING—May 11, at St. Paul's Church, Matheran, by the Rev. A. Gadoyne Lewis, B. D., Major E. A. Fraser, Political Department, Government of India, to Margaretta Ogle, second daughter of the late Henry Bellfrving, Esquire, of Muckhall, Lesmeddie, N. B.

DEATH.

GRAVES—May 9, at Nagpur, Elaine Mabelle, wife of Adolphus E. P. Graves, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. R., and eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Leake, M. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYETT—May 9, at Calcutta, the wife of W H Ross Dyett, Esq. Indian Railway, of a son.
MORRIS—May 8 at Lucknow, the wife of Mr M Morris, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—WALESKI—May 9, at Christ Church, Civil Lines, Lucknow, by the Rev J J B Cowan, Sergeant-Instructor G W Smith, 2nd Battalion Buffs, to Maria Matilda, daughter of Charles Waleski Opium Department, Gazipore, Oudh.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON—May 8 at North Tal Bill, the beloved child of Colin Mackenzie Ferguson R W Fullers, and Charlotte, his wife, aged 1 year and 11 months.
HAIKMAN—May 8, at Da Ghai Kanta, the infant son of Lance-Sergeant Hickman, Assistant Engineer, Sobha Road, P W D, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1887.

THE separation of the Afghan Boundary Commissioners without having come to an agreement on the points submitted to them keeps alive one of the uncertainties which hang around our frontier policy. The other of course is the capacity or otherwise of the Ameer to maintain his authority against the tribes who are now in rebellion against him. While these elements in the problem remain uncertain as they still are, it is premature to speculate upon the part that events may force the Government of India to play. At the present moment there seems little to warrant the expectation of a forward move, political or military, on their part. No doubt, the principles of the "Forward school" are influentially represented where the representation of them will not be without its influence upon our policy. But even aspirations wait upon events, and there is nothing in the events of the day to warrant the belief that the Government of India are preparing for or even contemplating an advance beyond the limits of the settlement of 1880. Much—but by no means everything—of course depends upon the turn that events may take in Afghanistan. Upon that subject rumour appears to have gone very much in advance of the facts of late. The Ameer has his troubles, no doubt, but they are not so formidable as has been represented, and he himself at all events has no misgivings as to his ability to overcome them. The situation, indeed, is one rather for watchfulness than for ostentatious preparation. Those who would save the Empire by going outside its gates to meet the threatening danger would do so in entire disregard of the part that a strong and united Afghanistan is to play in our policy, and we are not sure that the hasty prosecution of the railway to Candahar, which might revive the old Afghan susceptibilities against the presence of the stranger in the land, would not weaken the Ameer's authority in his realm, and so militate against the success of a policy in which the strength and *prestige* of the Ameer are important factors. We must not yet assume either the failure of the Ameer to put down rebellion or that of the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg to come to terms about the frontier on the Oxus. Yet one or both have to be assumed to warrant the belief that we are within easy reach of a marked change in our attitude of prepared observation.

"ALTOGETHER I do not feel very easy about our military position in India," writes Sir George Campbell in his book just issued, "The British Empire." This is written, be it noted, after the addition of thirty thousand men to the strength of the army in India, which has entailed upon this country the income-tax, and a good deal of financial anxiety. If with so large an addition, so recently made, to the military force available, we have a right to feel uneasy, what is the reason? The reason appears to be two-fold, having reference to the condition of things in the North-West, where we may some day come in contact with a great European Power, while in the South-East we have by annexing Burma pushed our Indian frontier in that direction a thousand miles into space, where we approach contact with another great European Power, and with the greatest of Asiatic Powers, China. The whole of the thirty thousand men had scarcely been added to the army when they were sent for service into Upper Burma, and though half of them have come back, half of them still remain beyond the Irrawadi, to supplement the efforts of seventeen thousand police to keep order in the jungles of that remote territory. It may be as well to point out, like the writer of the book to which we have just referred, that this remote territory is not only far outside the natural frontiers of India, but has nothing in common with the population, the religions, or the customs of India. On that account it has been found quite impracticable to raise a single regiment of Burmese, though Lower Burma has been British since Lord Dalhousie's time, and that the attempts made to raise Burmese police have proved very unsatisfactory, the complaint being constantly heard that they are on good terms with the dacoits, and cannot be relied upon as a rule, and least of all when they are most needed. The annexation of Upper Burma does not improve matters in this respect, but on the contrary has put an end to a curious self-acting process, by which those in Lower Burma, who were dissatisfied with terrestrial things there, went north to Upper Burma, while reciprocally, northern Burmese, who found Theebaw oppressive, or rice too dear, came down the river and enjoyed the blessings of civilised rule. This interchange being at an end, Lower Burma has been rather more seriously disturbed since the annexation of Upper Burma than perhaps the neighbourhood of Mandalay itself. No one hopes to see soldiers, or even police, in any considerable numbers recruited in the new territory; soldiers and police alike are provided from India, where the demand on the recruiting grounds was already in excess of the supply. The magnitude of the new obligations undertaken in the remote south-east, is not diminished by the fact—geographical fact—that three sides of the vast territory occupied is surrounded by high and unhealthy and very inaccessible mountains. The tribes which inhabit them have yet to be subjugated, and kept under control. These tribes are exceedingly numerous and very troublesome. "I have a very painful experience of the peoples between Eastern India and Burma," writes Sir George Campbell respecting the hill country which constitutes one of the three mountain frontiers of Burma; "for some years a large portion of my time was occupied in dealing with them; and I desire to express my opinion that, with Burma a permanent British possession, we must eventually bring under complete control the whole of the intermediate country." The same may be said of the Shan Hills, and indeed of all the mountains on the east and north of Burma. So that we need be under no illusion as to the extent of the military requirements which will henceforth have to be provided for outside the Indian Empire, as it existed before the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions. We are not in the least surprised to find this view of the acquisition of Upper Burma set down at length, and very emphatically, in Sir George Campbell's book; for it is quite in accordance with the views set forth in these columns some two years since, as the result of very painstaking and impartial inquiry on the spot, where it was possible to see how things were and were likely to be, and to consult those best qualified to arrive at sound opinions as to the wisdom of extending the Indian frontier so far towards the Golden Chersonesus. We have at this moment, however, to consider, not the policy of that annexation to which we are now committed, but the military position in India, which that territorial acquisition has unquestionably modified.

Having indicated the broad outlines of the nature of the change which has taken place in the military situation, we are in a better position to understand the bearing of the details which, though not by any means unknown to those accustomed to observe what is passing, are made readily accessible and brought into a focus in Sir George Campbell's little book. The area to be occupied and defended by the army having become enormously augmented, the strain has become serious, and the means of proportionally increasing our military strength have to be taken into consideration. The Mutiny has left as one of its unwelcome legacies the distrust of a large native army. It has been ever since an accepted axiom that whatever increase is effected in the strength of that army, it must be counterbalanced by an increase in the European contingents so as to keep a proportion between the latter and the former of one to two. So long as this axiom be acted upon, the question which has to be dealt with is what addition can be made to the European force? Here the first difficulty confronts us. The despatch of a *corps d'armée* from England reduces the Home battalions to skeletons. There is no expectation of the time arriving when any considerable addition can be permanently made to the European force in India. We may expect, therefore, that if the necessity of augmenting the army in India grows manifest and pressing, opinion will undergo a change with regard to the proportion to be observed between European and native troops in India. The native army will, by the force of circumstances, be enlarged probably beyond the strength which it attained in the pre Mutiny times. This may be done with comparative safety by a due observance of obvious precautions, and the maintenance of a balance between the different constituents of which such an army must be composed. One means of maintaining the equilibrium essential to the security of the Empire is to continue the system which gives three armies, with three Commanders-in-Chief, instead of one army under one Commander-in-Chief. We have on former occasions shown that the mass of authority is overwhelmingly in favour of keeping the Indian army in water-tight compartments. The danger of enlarging the native armies may be probably obviated. Still that does not enable us to escape other difficulties. Sir George Campbell is of opinion that the pay of the native army must be increased. We are working them too much, we send them frequently across the sea into remote countries, and we pay them little more than was sufficient when the rate of wages and the cost of living were lower than they are now. This view is strengthened when we know that sepoys on military service are paid six rupees a month, while they see the coolies who carry their food paid ten rupees a month. The native army is not so popular, and recruiting is by no means as easy as formerly. The warlike Sikhs take to farming, they are averse to a life of adventure, and it is difficult to recruit the Sikh regiments. It is the custom to say, especially in Bengal, that Madras has no soldiers. The taste for soldiering has died out. This can be accounted for. The same phenomenon was observed throughout Europe during the Roman peace, when the legions could only be filled by high pay, which attracted mercenaries and foreigners to the standards. The practical lesson for us is that, as Sir George Campbell says, we have to increase the pay of our native army. And if we must increase the number, too, the expense will be heavy. How will this expense be met? Probably by the recomposition of the customs duties. The income tax was in former days considered the alternative to the custom house, and we have that already. This suggestion we present to Sir George Campbell, who states the difficulty from the financial point of view, without offering any clue to a means of escape.

The expedient which has been resorted to from time to time of supplementing the limited supply of European soldiers by drafts from India of Native troops for Imperial purposes suggests to Sir George Campbell the possibility of making use, on system, of the military material in India. Hitherto, he says, somewhat spitefully, the Government at Home have resorted to the stage trick of marching a few selected regiments round and round so as to make a show, and throw dust in the eyes of the world. He thinks that a force might be raised which would be deemed considerable in Europe, if the conditions of service of the native army were modified, with a large increase in the numbers and in the pay. He considers it dangerous to throw the whole brunt of foreign campaigning on a few selected regiments, which will grow discontented at having to bear a burden, which should be shared by the whole army. Frequent sea voyages, and the garrisoning of unhealthy places which European troops cannot stand the native soldiers do not like. They suffer in health quite as much as Europeans and even more. If however we can augment the native army even at the cost of a higher pay, and recruit it more largely from the robust races, it might be, as the writer says, worth our while to do it. We have often expressed this view ourselves, and are very glad to find it urged by so able an advocate. This is the day of big battalions, and when they are not to be obtained from the patriotism of the population, expressed in universal compulsory service, they must be raised by money. Where is the money to come from? Not from the Indian Treasury. We concur here too with our author. India, which has to remit twenty millions sterling every year to England, and has to make good the loss by exchange which represents the depreciation of the rupee, cannot afford to pay the cost of an augmented native army, manned by robust mercenaries who have to be induced to enter the ranks by high pay, for which they are to do Imperial service wherever Imperial needs may call them. The additional charge must be borne by the Home Treasury. This would not be all a loss to the British tax-payer, for he would, as is fairly argued, in the end, save something of money and a good deal in European human material while defending the possessions of the British Crown. In other words, England may find in India the material of the big battalions which are needed for so many and such various purposes, provided she be willing to expend in this country two or three millions a year of the large sums voted for the British army. A considerable portion of that army is now paid for by India, while it is doing garrison duty in the United Kingdom. That money would be more economically laid out in improving the efficiency of the forces serving in India.

THE Municipality of Ahmedabad, though they still have one of the unhealthiest towns in the Presidency under their care, are not open to the charge of indifference to the mission entrusted to them. They at least mean well, and they do well in endeavouring to enlist the interest and co-operation of the rate-payers in the work of sanitary improvement. Some admirable reports are from time to time issued by the Municipality, and these are translated into the vernacular and issued at a nominal price and distributed as widely as possible. Besides this, a san

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE EAST END OF LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, opened the Peoples' Palace at Mile End yesterday. On her Majesty's arrival at the Paddington station from Windsor, a *cortege* of five open carriages, with an escort of Life, Guards, was formed, and at once set out for East End via Holborn, where her Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation, who escorted the Royal party as far as Aldgate. The whole of the route was lined by volunteers and regular troops, ten thousand of the former and five thousand of the latter being employed in the performance of this duty.

The sight through the City and East End was a splendid one. Houses were crowded from top to bottom, whilst the thoroughfares were literally packed with dense masses of people, who had flocked in from all parts. The enthusiasm as her Majesty's carriage came in sight at the different stages of the route was immense, and the cheering was one deafening roar from end to end. All the houses and public buildings were gaily decorated with flags and bunting.

Seldom or ever has a Royal visit been attended with a greater ovation, everything passing off most successfully, and the weather being brilliant.

On their return, the Royal party stopped at the Mansion House and partook of tea.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Commons have agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the Army and Navy Estimates.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Her Majesty's armour-plated turret-ship Dreadnought has been ordered to Besika Bay, to be placed at the disposal of Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he hoped before long to be in a position to give the House full information regarding the Egyptian negotiations.

He also said the report that it had been agreed that the evacuation of Egypt by the British should take place in not less than two or more than five years was totally incorrect.

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. C. S. Parnell has arrived from Ireland in ill health, and has gone to recruit at Bournemouth.

ZULULAND.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 13.

All Zululand, with the exception of New Republic, has been proclaimed British Territory.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 13.

The Czar to-day received Colonel Sir West Ridgeway and the other Commissioners at Gatchina.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14.

The Cretan Assembly has been opened. The Christian Deputies have presented a list of grievances to the Government and have refused to attend any further sittings until they obtain redress.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission yesterday examined Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General. He thought that as a rule higher appointments in the Accounts Department should be reserved for Covenanted Civilians. It would diminish the efficiency of the Department if it were regarded as an inferior branch of administration. Some appointments should be reserved as training ground for Civilians for higher posts, and also that after passing through them they might go back to the general line of the service. The present system of recruitment for the enrolled grades was as bad as it could be. It was nomination without responsibility of nomination. He thought the number of enrolled appointments might be reduced and recruited largely from England. Natives did not succeed in these appointments, but there were some appointments they might fill. He could not pretend to say if there had been breach of faith in the appointment of Civilians as Accountants-General. The salaries open to non-Civilians were much the same as in 1862; but they claimed the same position as was promised them, *plus* the additions made since that date.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

A London telegram says, that the appointment of Mr. Barbour to succeed Mr. Colvin as Finance Minister is officially confirmed.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES.

It is stated by the *Pioneer* that Cantonment Magistracies will in future be a five years' appointments.

THE AMIR OF KABUL AND THE GHILZAIS.

Said Amir in Durbar inveighs freely against the Ghilzais for daring to oppose the King of Islam, which is the latest title he has adopted as defender of the Mahomedan faith.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this afternoon, four days before the contract date.

LISBON, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The Italian mail steamer Raffaeli Rubattino left Aden for Bombay yesterday at 8 a.m.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

MAY 15.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 13.

The Anchor Line s. s. Victoria left for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closes with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

[illegible]	4½
The Manchester market has been flat.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-11
8lbs. do.	6-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	43½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	79,000	"
" " " Surats	27,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	942,000	"
" " Surats	83,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	15,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Via* Torkay, perfect. *Via* Turk y, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

JAPAN.—EAST OF ALMORE.—*Via* Tobacco, perfect. *Via* Pacific, uninterrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMOY.—[illegible] perfect. *Via* Valencia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

JAPAN.—To Nagasaki, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, MAY 14.

10 p.m.	82

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

8 a.m.	81
1 a.m.	85
2 p.m.	87
4 p.m.	87

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wacler, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock this morning with the Overland mails of the 29th April.

A GENERAL meeting of the Catholics of Bombay was held yesterday (Sunday) morning in the great hall of St. Xavier's College for the purpose of discussing the steps to be taken towards celebrating the jubilee of the Pontiff's priesthood. Resolutions were carried appointing a collecting committee, consisting of Col. Sexton, Capt. Crowder, Messrs. E. F. Nicholson, Thos. Duncan, F. Macguire, H. Munroe, T. F. Vaz, P. F. Gomes, T. Walsh, F. Leao, and J. F. Fernandez. Details are to be arranged at a subsequent meeting.

PRINCE JORAVARKHANJI, of Banjana, has arrived in Bombay and has taken up his quarters at a bungalow in Dungaree Road, Malabar Hill.

THE *Bombay Guardian* is mildly severe upon the Anglo-Indian Association for including an annual out-of-door entertainment amongst its methods of putting itself in evidence. Its particular objection to what the Association call an *al fresco* is that this particular form of entertainment is not fitted to foster the best tastes in young people, and something is said, too, about "drink and the taste for revelry and other things that war against the soul and against man's highest efficiency."

MR. H. R. HACKMAN, of the Punjab Public Works Department, has died from snake-bite. He had served only three years and-a-half in the Public Works Department, and had held the rank of Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade at Dera Ghazi Khan only since last November.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT, of the Allahabad High Court, will not, after all, take leave this year, as the Indian Office have made a difficulty over a small technical point of no importance whatever to them, but as it appeared, of much consequence to him. Mr. C. H. Hill, the Public Prosecutor, will consequently miss the temporary elevation to the Bench which was awaiting him.

THE Accountant-General, Madras, has been informed that the Government of India are prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Finance Committee in respect of the charges in connection with the Nilgiri Railway in the event of the railway being finally arranged for, viz., that any payment that may hereafter have to be made on account of the Nilgiri Railway shall be met by a special addition to the Provincial allotment.

TWO native gentlemen of Calicut have formed a company for the construction and working of an extension of the Mysore Railway to Mangalore via the Seringh Gaut, and to Udipi from Buntwal via Moodu Bride to Karkal. The Mysore Government has agreed to give the land required for the lines in its territory, free of cost, and an application was made to the Madras Government for land in the South Canara District upon the same terms as land is granted to the Madras Railway. The Government of Madras, however, does not seem to be inclined to listen to the proposal, and has informed the petitioners that their application will be considered after they have submitted the preliminary survey and estimates for the proposed lines.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the financial year 1886-87, as compared with those of the previous year, show the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 61,81,19,603 as against Rs. 55,65,53,635, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 88,43,10,454 as against Rs. 83,88,12,637. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 11,04 83,224 as against Rs. 15,47,78,908, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,72,04,261 as against Rs. 1,10,82,376. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 2,49,42,786 as against Rs. 2,25,61,994, and of export duty collected Rs. 70,84,224 as against Rs. 74,38,495. The only items in the list of imports which show any decrease were metals, railway plant, rolling stock, raw materials, and unmanufactured articles, while in the exports the decrease was confined to live animals, hardware and cutlery, apparel, and "other manufactured articles." The net result was an increase of Rs. 6,88,45,351 in the value of imports, and Rs. 4,18,39,540 in that of exports.

THE announcement that Russia is about to float a loan of a hundred million roubles at four per cent. the issue price being 84, perhaps may be taken as a partial explanation of the fact that the St. Petersburg statesmen are so very quiet just at present.

IN America everything appears to be done on an enormous scale. From the last Report received of the Washington Department of Agriculture we see that 310,000 copies of the report were printed. We also notice that of the Smithsonian report 16,030 *extra copies* were printed. What must have been the number printed, when so large a number of extra copies were struck off? We should like to know what is the largest number of any annual report yet printed in India.

MAJOR W. SHEPHERD has been appointed to succeed Colonel Wallace as Consulting Engineer to Government for what will henceforth be called the Central Division, comprising the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Major Shepherd is a Superintending Engineer with 23 years' service in the Public Works Department. He was four years Deputy Consulting Engineer and Consulting Engineer, besides two as Engineer in Chief of railways under construction, and he has spent the last two years in hard and trying work on the Sind-Peshin line.

THE Indian silk industry is now in a fair way to make good progress. The Revenue and Agricultural Departments are making a collection of all the various Indian cocoons, which will be sent to Manchester, there to be kept always open to inspection. M. Natalie Rondot of Lyons, an expert who takes a great interest in Indian silk, is helping the Government in the matter of silk-worm disease, and infected cocoons are to be sent to France for examination by some of M. Pasteur's pupils. It is hoped that some remedy may thus be found for the disease which has done so much mischief in the silk tracts of Bengal.

WE all remember the well-known scene, not so very many years ago, when, in answer to a speech made in the House of Commons conveying distinct charges, the honble member accused, in replying, said: "The only answer to the speech we have just heard is to acknowledge that the honble member is a man of his time. Economy is the spirit of the age, and the honble member has shown a marked capacity for economising that most precious of all articles—truth." It therefore appears that you may call a man a liar, as long as the word itself is not used and the meaning wrapped up in Parliamentary circumlocution.

IN accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, the Government of India have directed that a Committee shall be assembled at Calcutta as early as possible to inquire into the system for the preparation and audit of the annual accounts of the various factories of the Ordnance Department of India, and to report what measures are considered necessary in simplification and modification thereof. Colonel A. Walker, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is to be President, and the members will be Major A. Miley, who will also act as Secretary; Mr R. Kiernander and an officer of the P. W. D. Accounts Branch.

THE leaves of the Osage orange plant having been used with marked success in America as a substitute for mulberry in feeding silk-worms, Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department have been led to make inquiries, as we have previously stated, into the possibility of similar success in India. Mr. Duthie, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, now reports that he procured seeds of the Osage orange from Philadelphia in 1884, and that there are now 1,600 young plants in the Saharanpur Gardens. He is doubtful, however, whether the leaves of the plant could be used with any advantage for feeding silk-worms in any part of the country where mulberry trees thrive; but he thinks it might possibly be worth while making the experiment in parts of Bengal, where the particular variety of mulberry in use is inferior in quality compared with the kinds which are grown up-country.

AN announcement was recently made in the *Egyptian Gazette* that H. H. the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., had been graciously pleased to confer his Star of Merit on the Governor of Alexandria. The following explanation of the incident appears in a Calcutta paper in the form of a letter bearing the signature "Tagore" inverted:—The Alpha and Omega of the Order of Merit, more properly the Prize of Virtue, is as follows:—The Prize of Virtue, and not the Order of Merit, as the *Pioneer* says, has been founded by the Commandeur Antonio Padula of Rome, in the name of Rajah Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.I.E., out of respect towards him, to recognize Musicians, Artists, Litterateurs, Scientists, and doers of good to humanity, and the nomination is made by the Executive Council, presided over by the Commandeur Padula at Rome. In conclusion, I beg to state that the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore is in no way connected with the Prize of Virtue, and the appearance of his name is evidently a mistake."

THE Government of India have this year adopted the plan of reviewing the Registration reports of all the different local Governments and Administrations in one resolution instead of separately. From this it appears that the number of registrations in 1885-86 was 1,752,622 as compared with 1,627,650 in the previous year. The total receipts of the department were Rs. 2,871,355 against Rs. 2,837,933, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,861,874 against Rs. 1,903 957. The increase in the registrations was general throughout all the provinces with the exception of the Punjab and Kurg, where they were the same as in the previous year, and in Burma, where there was a decrease owing to the disturbed state of the country. The increase in the receipts was also general, except in Kurg, but the decrease in expenditure was confined to four provinces, Madras, Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and Assam, all the others showing an increase. The Government of India considers that the development of registration throughout the country is indicative of the popularity of the department.

TWO accidents have recently been recorded of such a serious nature as to give rise to apprehensions of a fatal termination in both cases. One occurred to Mr. E. A. J. Wallace and the other to Colonel W. C. Plant. Mr. Wallace is District Superintendent of Police at Meerut, North-West Provinces. He joined the service in 1872 at Agra, and besides his regular service in the Police in many stations of the North West Provinces, he was employed in Madras on famine duty in 1877, and in the Transport Department, with local rank of Lieutenant in 1880. He was posted to Meerut in May last year. Colonel W. C. Plant, of the Madras Staff Corps, who has sustained severe injuries by a fall from his horse, is Commissioner of Tenasserim, stationed at Moulmein. He entered the army thirty-two years ago; was appointed to the Staff Corps in 1836, and has held his present post since December 1885. He is also Commandant of the Moulmein Volunteer Artillery Corps. Finally, Mr. C. A. F. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, is announced to be suffering from ophthalmia.

IT it a difficult matter to arrive at correct conclusions regarding what is necessary to improve the health of the European soldier in India. For many years past no expense has been spared in endeavouring to improve his condition by furnishing better barrack accommodation, attending to his sanitary requirements in every way, and to a great extent abolishing his allowances of rum, and giving him a better kind of beer. But still the health of the troops does not seem to improve as it ought. According to the last published report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in 1885, even excluding the returns from troops serving in Burma, there were more men admitted into hospital than was the average in the ten years, 1870-79. The actual figures were 1,533 per 1,000 of strength admitted in hospital as against 1,475, and the constant sick rate was 71 against 60. But a more favourable view of the case appears with regard to the death-rate, which was only 14·55 against 19·34, while the invaliding rate was only 23 against 43. This latter is unusually small, but the diminution in the death-rate is rather discounted, when we find that it was from two to four per cent. higher than in any of the three previous years. This increased death-rate was not, however, general, but is attributed solely to the mortality among the troops in Southern Afghanistan, where cholera, dysentery chest diseases, and fever were common. In both Bengal and Madras the death-rates were much below the average.

THE question how far a Government medical officer whose services are lent to, or paid for, by a Town Council is responsible to such Council, may now be considered as settled so far as Madras is concerned. The question appears to have arisen from the remarks made by Mr. W. S. Gantz, acting chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, in his letter to the Madras Government while forwarding the budget estimates of the Municipality for 1886-87, namely, that it seemed to him anomalous that institutions which are bound to expend a considerable portion of their funds on hospitals, dispensaries and medical relief generally, should practically have no controlling voice whatever over the *personnel* of those establishments. Mr. W. Logan, the Collector, in forwarding to Government the chairman's letter, expressed the opinion that the Town Council is fully entitled to call in question the conduct of any Government medical officer whose services have been lent to and are paid for, by the Town Council. "But such Government medical officers," the Collector went on so say, "are *primarily* responsible for their conduct to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, whose function it is to investigate and take action upon any charges so brought by the Town Council. If the Town Council is satisfied with the result, nothing more remains to be said or done. If the Town Council is not satisfied with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's inquiry and action upon their complaint, then the officer, whose conduct is disapproved, should be removed to some other post, another officer put in his place, or the Town Council left to make their own arrangements to supply the vacancy." Government have coincided with the Collector in this view.

THE disease known as *kumri* has killed many horses in Burma, neither Arab, Australian, nor countrybred being able to resist its ravages. The great mortality it has caused has frequently paralysed the action of cavalry. Lieutenant McSwiney, of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a regiment that has lost many horses from *kumri*, has proposed a way out of the difficulty which seems feasible, and is certainly highly practical, and, best of all, does not involve too heavy an expenditure. He would raise a body of Silladar Cavalry to be mounted on Burman ponies, each regiment to be 1,000 strong, with four European officers only attached to it, but with a liberal allowance of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The unit would be a troop of 100 men including one ressaldar or rissaldar, two jemadars and 10 non commissioned officers, so as to allow of the regiments being split up into handy detachments. Each regiment would be about equal in strength to two regiments of the regular cavalry now serving in Burma: would cost the Government far less to maintain, as ponies are cheap, can stand the climate and can readily be replaced; and would be quite equal to the jungle work which now ruins the horses in the cavalry regiments. The term of service would be from three to five years, and recruiting would be confined entirely to existing regiments and pensioned sowars, so as to secure trained and trustworthy men. To make these special regiments attractive, Lieutenant McSwiney proposes that all previous military service should count towards pension; that compensation for dearness of food and forage should be granted as to other corps in Upper Burma; that free quarters and stabling should be given; and that furlough should, if possible, be granted to half the force during the rainy season when cavalry cannot act in the jungles. He would hold out too to the native officers, the prospect of jaghirs being granted as these officers would then probably take with them a large following of their own people who would eventually form themselves into military colonies. Many of these men, it is believed, could in time be enrolled as native yeomanry after their term of service had expired, and would consequently form a very useful reserve of trained soldiers who could be called out in an emergency. This jaghir system, it appears has already been under consideration, as some native officers who have served in Upper Burma have expressed a desire to settle in the country.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State has just sanctioned the new 37th Regiment of Bengal Infantry being composed of Dogras. Colonel Rivaz commands it; Major Sir Charles Leslie, Adjutant of the E. I. R. Volunteers, is to be Second in Command, and Captain Mills, Adjutant, 2nd Administrative Battalion, N.-W. P. Volunteers, Wing Commander.

THE REVOLT OF THE SHINWARIS.

REGARDING the rumours of the Shinwari revolt against the Amir and the defeat of the Amir's troops, later information states that about the third week in April the Amir's officials attempted to collect revenue from the Sainwaris in a rude and peremptory fashion. The Sainwaris resisted the demand as premature and excessive, whereupon the Jellalabad garrison were sent out to coerce them. There was some fighting in the Sainwari country under the northern slopes of the Safed Koh, in which, as usual, both sides claimed the victory. This disturbance does not seem in any way connected with the Ghilzai rebellion, and the scene of action was a considerable distance from the Khyber. The affair mainly goes to show how ill-advised the Amir's officials are in thus exasperating discontented tribesmen like the Shinwaris when rebellion exists in another part of the country.

THE JUBILEE OF POPE LEO XIII.

A FAIRLY well-attended meeting of the Roman Catholics of Bombay was held yesterday, in the large hall of St. Xavier's College, Esplanade, to consider the steps which should be taken adequately to celebrate the Jubilee year of the priesthood of Pope Leo XIII. The meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. G. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, but there was a sparse attendance of the clergy. The hall was modestly decorated, a likeness of his Holiness hung in the rear of the president's chair.

In opening the proceedings, his Grace expressed the happiness he felt in having that opportunity of meeting the members of his diocese and discussing with them public matters and affairs of common interest. It was natural that in the first public meeting they should discuss the question of testifying in some manner their regret for his predecessor and their appreciation for all that he had done both in the services of the church and of the community in Bombay. All that Dr. Meurin had done during his administration of the Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay—(cheers)—circumstances over which they had no control obliged them to change the order of things, and they had first of all to take part in that demonstration of the Catholic world in the celebration of the Jubilee of the Holy Father. (Cheers.) On the 31st December he would have been fifty years a priest—and it was a privilege not many priests were blessed with—to live so long after their ordination; still less for any to be in such a responsible position, to be spared so long, and it was not always that the successor to the Chair of St. Peter found himself in circumstances so complicated, so difficult, so interesting to the whole world as Leo XIII. found himself. There was a combination of circumstances which seemed to call for a demonstration of feeling on the part of all the Catholics throughout the world, and Catholics throughout the world had determined to show to the Holy Father their respect for his high office, their appreciation of his own personal worth and services, and also all their sympathy with him in the very trying position in which God had placed him. With that object the meeting was held, that they might take part in the general movements with which the Catholic world intended to celebrate their Jubilee. Mr Thomas Duncan, who was called upon by his Grace, moved the following resolution,—"That the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Bombay make a subscription to purchase an offering to the Holy Father on the occasion of the Jubilee of his priesthood." The mover spoke at some length on the motion, tracing briefly the career of Pope Leo XIII. from his ordination in 1837, shortly after which he was appointed chaplain to Pope Gregory XVI., at 20 years of age, through his subsequent appointments, as Bishop of Damiata, Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium, proclamation as Cardinal, and his eventual election to the Chair of St. Peter in 1878. The speaker dwelt on the increasing power of the Pope, who was now being looked up to as of old, when he was the arbiter of the world.

The Rev. Father Meyer, Rector of St. Xavier's College, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Barry moved the second resolution, viz.—"That a committee be appointed to raise subscriptions, and that the subscriptions committee be composed of the priests in charge of parishes and missions and their assistants and by the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul." Dr. Barry spoke briefly to the motion, which was seconded by Father Bocham, and which was agreed to nem. con.

Mr. Walsh, in moving that a committee be appointed to draw up an address to the Holy Father, and select the objects destined as our offerings, dwelt on the especial call Pope Leo XIII. had on the gratitude and affections of the Catholics. His position was one involving the weightiest responsibilities and innumerable anxieties. He had dismayed prejudices, inspired respect and won for himself the esteem of the bitterest opponents of the Chair of St Peter. More than 30 years ago it had been prophesied that the influence of the Papacy was gone, the power of the Pope was dead never to rise again, but these prophecies had been completely falsified. There was now no more potent voice in the councils of Europe, than that of the Roman Pontiff who spoke from his prison in the Vatican. Here in India they had especial reasons for being grateful to his Holiness, for for them he had manifested a most paternal solitude. He had accomplished a great act destined to exercise a most powerful influence on the future of the church in this country, especially of the establishment of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. By that he had taken them out of their unformed state, and constituted them a church, which in the course of time would no doubt exercise the most beneficial influence on the spiritual future of India. (Cheers.) It was then fitting and natural that the Catholics of India should join in this manifestation of joy, in and forwarding their congratulations to his Holiness, that they should join with their brethren throughout the world in testifying to him their admiration of his great personal qualities and sincere and devout attachment to his sacred person. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Father Reuter seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez moved, and it was seconded, that the address committee shall consist of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Col Sexton, Messrs E. Nicholson, Thomas Duncan, F. Maguire, H. Munroe, Captain Crowder, Messrs J. F. Vaz, P. F. Gomes, Thomas Walsh, F. Leao and J. F. Fernandez.

This last resolution was also agreed to.

His Grace then mentioned several particulars which were the cause of the resolutions. But before doing so he desired to draw a comparison between the two Jubilees which were to be celebrated. They had, he said, and were celebrating the Jubilee of the Empress Queen Victoria. They had celebrated it in Bombay after their fashion, and it was to be celebrated during the course of the year in various parts of the world. The Catholics were celebrating the Jubilee of their king, the Holy Father, the representative of Christ on earth. Oddly enough, it happened coincidently that the Queen was the *Fidei defensor*, the spiritual head of the Church of England, and if the Church of England were the Church of God on earth, she ought to be properly called the Queen of God's kingdom on earth. Many able things had been written and said on the occasion of her Jubilee, but on this matter of her headship of the Anglican Church there reigned a profound silence. And very properly, the wisest thing in that nothing was said about it. (Cheers.) The clergy of the Church of England were most active in their endeavours, but were divided as to how they should celebrate the Jubilee. A great controversy was raised as to whether or no they should build a clergy house, whether they should commemorate the occasion by securing to themselves advantages they did not possess. Outside the Anglican Church one heard nothing that had any thing to do with the church or the kingdom of God. Many magnificent displays were to take place; there was to be a splendid naval review. It would be an object of interest alike to the artist and historian, and no one could but admire the great work of human industry, courage and perseverance. Another review of the army was to be one of the items of the Jubilee, and so it ought to be. The army was a thing of which the country and the Queen could justly be proud. All this was very proper. Even in Bombay they had taken their part in illuminations and fireworks. Up-country, too, they had their small way of joining in the general rejoicings. An ingenious community were seeking how they best could do so. They walled in a compound for a burial-ground, and then called it the "Jubilee burial ground." (Laughter.) His Grace then spoke of what the Catholic clergy were doing. He said he did not find them improving their position one bit. There was with them no talk of a burial-ground, no talk of a clergy house, no talk of anything for themselves, but all for their Holy Father. (Cheers.) They only thought of sending something that would remind his Holiness of their gift, and with which he could do as he liked, such as vestments, chalices, books, all manner of things. This could never be used by himself, but under the capacity of King of the Kingdom of Christ on earth, the Father of the Faithful, he could distribute all over the world to relieve the poverty of his children. (Cheers.) That was part of what they were doing. (Cheers.) They did more. The speaker could not tell the meeting how many bishops and priests were determined to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass to draw down the blessing of God on his Holiness. He could not tell them how many millions of the laity were going to receive the Holy Communion for the especial purpose of devoting their prayers for their Holy Father. Theirs was to be a grand characteristic celebration in the Kingdom of Christ for the Vicar of Christ on earth. It was a spiritual characteristic. Their offerings were humble, but they came from the heart and they could only wish they were more valuable. The comparison was suggestive, the two ways of celebrating, the Anglicans the Jubilee of their spiritual head not by her but for her, and Catholics theirs for the head of the Catholic Church. His Grace, in conclusion, pointed out that it was necessary that the subscriptions should be sent in as early as possible, before the end of June. The Rev. Father Bocham was secretary of the committee. His Grace appointed Mr. Duncan secretary of the address committee with the task of drawing up the address to be sent. After the details had been settled a meeting would be called, and the matters further discussed.

The proceedings were then closed.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY AN EDITOR.

MR. PHIROZ HOSHANG DASTOOR, city Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has finally disposed of the charged of defamation brought by Chagandal Oomed, editor of the "Nayadarshak," a weekly Gujerathi newspaper published in Ahmedabad, against Mr. Kalkhoorn N. Kabrajee the editor, and Mr. Rustomjee, the printer of "Rast Goftar" newspaper of Bombay.

Mr. Dastoor, in delivering judgement, said.

In this case Mr. Kabraji, the editor, and Mr Rustomji, the printer of the Rast Goftar, are charged with defamation by Chhaganlal Oomed, the editor of a weekly paper, published in Ahmedabad and called the Nayadarshak. It appears that in November last when His Excellency the Viceroy visited this place a movement was set on foot by certain persons to present him with an address, enumerating the grievances of the people. The Rast Goftar considering the occassion as inopportune, deprecated the movement, while the Nayadarshak on the other hand defended it; and in the course of this controversy Chagan in his issue of the 22nd November and 6th December charged Kabraji with having been actuated by private malice against Ms. Mahpatram and as having made untruthful remarks concerning that gentleman Kabraji retorted by publishing a correspondent's letter in his paper of the 12th December, which is headed "Those illiberal editors of Ahmedabad" and which forms the subject matter of the present charge. In that letter the writer defends the action of the Rast in having exposed some of the editors of the Ahmedabad papers, controverts the opinion of a contemporary that the black sheep in Native Press should not be shown in their true colours, points out how some of the papers in the Mofussil have become a sort of terror to the public and have earned money by mean devices; and finally advocates the formation of a vernacular press association. The writer then goes on to enumerate the instances in which some of the editors of the Ahmedabad papers were hauled up before the Courts here and charges the complainant Chagan (1) with having been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Rajabhai to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment for having assaulted an old woman, which sentence was enhanced on appeal by Mr. Borradaile to one of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment; (2) with having been convicted of the offence of assaulting Lallu and sentenced to pay a fine of 50 Rs. by Mr. Narsilal; (3) with having been sentenced by the Mamlatdar for misappropriating caste vessels, but having, on appeal to the District Magistrate, been discharged on the ground that the matter ought to be referred to the Civil Courts; (4) with having received from the judge Mr. Carsetjee a certificate that he was not a respectable person, and finally with having filed a petition in insolvency and having twice been excommunicated by the caste. Now, it can not be denied that the words used in this letter are clearly defamatory and the only points for decision are whether they are true and if so whether they were made and published for the public good. The complainant himself admits that he was convicted and sentenced in the first two instances, as stated in the letter, but denies the truth of the third imputation. After a great deal of prevarication, however, he has had to admit that he was convicted for misappropriating vessels belonging to the Shrimali caste by the Awal Karkun of this place, who referred the papers to the District Magistrate. The latter officer quashed the conviction on the ground that the matter should go to the Civil Court. Now therefore the only part of the statement in the letter which is inaccurate is that the the case was decided "not by the Mamlatdar" but by an Awal Karkun, that Chhagan was "not sentenced" but only convicted and the case did not go up to the District Magistrate "on appeal" but was referred to him. Can any honest person deny that the substantial part of the story is the same in both these statements? And if the complainant has taken advantage of the slight inaccuracies now pointed out and had the audacity to swear that the statement was entirely false, can it not be said that he was playing upon words and trifling with the Court? This, together with his highly unsatisfactory and disingenuous conduct throughout his cross-examination, has made a very unfavourable impression on my mind, and I have no hesitation in saying that in instances where he said his memory did not serve him, he has deliberately prejured himself; similarly also, in the next statement the same kind of acuteness was employed, and it was contended that Mr. Carsetji never gave the complainant the alleged certificate because these identical words do not occur in his judgement. That officer as will appear from Exhibit Y has however passed stronger remarks against him; for he says he doubts Chhagan's honesty and that he considers him to above playing a trick or two, if he had the chance. Are these the attributes of respectability and would not one be justified in calling a man not respectable, against whom such remarks have been made in open Court?" Lastly with regard to the imputation about complainant having filed a petition in insolvency and having been twice excommunicated, there is not the slightest attempt made to deny the truth of these statements and there is therefore no necessity for further comment. The only matter then which will have to be noticed at some length, is where the writer states of some of the Mofussil papers that they earn money by mean devices In my remarks on the *prima facie* case, I have already pointed out the reasons which have led me to infer that this sentence refers also to Chhagan, and it is therefore unnecessary to go over that ground once more. The question, then, is, is that imputation true of the complainant? For this purpose the defence have put in copies of the Nayadarshak of 31st November 1884, 31st May 1885, 22th June 1886, 7th September 1886, and 4th October 1886, in these issues Chhagan has in the coarsest and vilest language that is known to the Gujarathi reading public, written about the immoralities in private life and has aspersed the character of private individuals. Such language was characterised by his own witnesses Mr. Mahipatram and the venerable poet Dalpatram as filthy stuff unfit for publication. It was also stated by Mr. Mahipatram that it was a public calamity that such writings should be allowed to circulate, as they pander to the low tastes of the vulgar public and that it was a public duty to expose such writers. I fully endorse the views of these two eminent witnesses, and think, that such a man has nothing to vindicate in his character. Even if there was no other imputation against Chhagan, his having written such filthy stuff sometimes on very little data or no data at all and often, as he said, wantonly and for fun's sake, would have justified me in throwing out his case. It is therefore contended that if Chhagan earns his livelihood by publishing such a nasty paper he could properly be charged with earning money by mean devices. But I will go further and say that from his cross-examination about the publication of a book exposing the Bhownugger Durbar, and his attack on a widowed Queen of Kathiawad, it is apparent that his object was to extort money. For if 5,000 copies of the book were subscribed for, why has not the book been out yet, and why was it withdrawn from circulation after Chhagan's visit to Rajkote, where the Bhownugger prince had also gone at the time? This would naturally lead one to infer that the writer's object was to extort money by publishing threatening advertisements in his paper. Of course Chhagan has set up a dummy writer as being responsible for all these vagaries, and with his usual acuteness, has replied that the half printed books were taken away by the author; but when asked, he said, he did not know who the author was, where he lived and what access he had to the Durbar to find out everything about its maladministration. Would any publisher have run the risk of publishing a book of that sort without ascertaining each and all of these matters? and complainant's not having done so makes him the guilty of reckless and wanton malice against the Durbar for some ulterior object; or what is still more probable, of perjury, because there is, as I believe, no such author in existence and Odhowji Jetsee si a fiction. Again in the case of the widowed Queen of Kattywar, Chhagan states that he published the obscene para on the strength of a communication of an anonymous writer whose identity he did not know and whose authenticity he had not ascertained. In fact he says he does not know to what item the para refers. Can anybody believe this statement? I must say I do not; and consider that the imputation in the *Rast* that Chhagan earns money by mean devices, is fully borne out by these facts. In the same letter where he used words like parcus of unholy conduct, donkey, those who puff Messrs. Cowasji and Mahipatram, illiberal, and so forth, they must be held to be true even if libellous; on the principle that the greater includes the less and I shall therefore pass them unnoticed. The next point for consideration is whether those statements were made and published for the public good. Complainant has himself admitted that he did not know Kabraji before, except only by name and there is nothing to show that the latter was actuated by malice against him. The controversy arose about the rejected address; and Mr. Kabraji's object was to show what sort of men had taken part in the movement; and he therefore gave a short history of the complainant and other writers who approved of the undertaking and attacked Kabraji for not coinciding with them. Moreover, taking the same view as Mr. Mahipatram, I think, a man of Chhagan's low tastes, who poses before the public as a corrector of morals and who has such antecedents as have been set forth, should in the interests of the public be exposed; and Mr. Kabraji as an eminent journalist, has at some sacrifice of his valuable time and money, only discharged his duty by showing him in his true colours. Such editors have no doubt become a terror to the public and have, as the writer very appropriately remarks, become rulers of men instead of rulers of the press. On these grounds, therefore, I hold that the defamatory letter falls within the first exception and that *on prima facie* case having been made out, I order the accused to be discharged—Sec. 253 Criminal Procedure Code.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL IN KOLHAPORE.

THE following petition to H. E. the Governor has been innumerously signed in Kolhapore:—

To his Excellency, the Right Honourable Donald James Baron Reay, LL.D., C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The following humble petition from the subjects in the Kolhapore State praying for certain privileges similar to those enjoyed by British subject:—

Most respectfully showeth,—That her Majesty the Empress of India has for many years past kindly conferred upon all the subjects in her British districts, the inestimable boon of the privilege of filing suits in the Civil Courts against the decisions of the Revenue officers (commissioners, collectors, District officers &c.) with which they feel dissatisfied, the decisions being prejudicial to their interests. By such an arrangement the errors of the Revenue officers are chec

Regulations for the University School Final Examination have been passed by the Senate after protracted public discussion; that the Syndicate, in forwarding the same for the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, acted in their capacity as a ministerial body only; and that the Syndicate, therefore, are of opinion that they cannot with propriety enter into a discussion of the Regulations from the point of view suggested. Observing that he has also been directed by the Syndicate to draw the attention of Government to the fact that the present is the first instance in the history of the University, in which a request for sanction for alterations in or additions to the Regulations, duly made by the Senate, has been met by suggestions on the part of Government for a re-opening of discussion upon them.

Read—Letter to the Registrar of the University of Bombay, No. 394, dated 12th March 1887.

Letter from the Registrar of the University of Bombay, No. 4425, dated 19th March 1887—Acknowledging receipt of Government letter No. 394, dated 12th March. Stating that the Syndicate recognize the courteous terms in which the views of Government have been expressed, but that, after giving the letter their best consideration they have been unable to see that it would be consistent with their duty and their relation to the Senate of the University, to enter on a discussion of the propriety of bye-laws passed by that body, to which for such purposes they are subordinate. Stating that it is proposed to place the correspondence at the disposal of the members of the Senate for perusal and consideration.

Letter from the Registrar of the University of Bombay, No. 4536, dated 28th March 1887—Stating that the Vice-Chancellor thinks that in the matter of the University School Final Examination, his Excellency the Governor may be aided in arriving at a decision by knowing that, as the Vice-Chancellor understands, the additions, which commend themselves to Government, were considered and rejected in the deliberations by which the scheme was matured under the care of the Committee, the Faculty of Arts and the Senate; that the Vice-Chancellor further desires him to point out that the plan aims at encouraging a general system of middle education, having in itself a reasonable sufficiency and completeness; that it looks to forming boys for the various functions of Civil life, in which high learning is not so much required as general intelligence and power of adaptation; and that Government may wish to avail itself of the proposed examinations as tests for entrance into the public service, but that their fitness for that particular purpose is not and cannot be the sole or even the chief object of the scheme. Conveying, if the plan is such as to win the approval of Government, so far as it goes, the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor that sanction accorded to the bye-laws as submitted will not give them a character of finality, and that there would be a great readiness to adopt demonstrable reforms, but great reluctance to modify a plan that has not been tried.

RESOLUTION.—The bye-laws of the University regarding the School Final Examination are sanctioned. A copy should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the Engineer's Progress Report for April :—

Blasting rock in the channel was carried on during the month by divers, and 7,845 cubic feet of rock removed.

The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 8,863feet; of this 8,494feet was completed to foundation level, including 8,226feet, from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes all the harbour wall, communication passage, and part of harbour entrance. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 45,462 brass.

The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 8,457 feet, of which 7,930 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 7,719 lineal feet was in progress at heights above datum, varying from 80·25 to 91·00 or coping level, and to this level 3,808 feet of wall has been completed. The side walls of the communication passage were up to 79·50 and 85·75 on datum on the east and west sides respectively. 1,426 brass were built during the month, making a total of 46,528 brass since the commencement.

Twenty-nine cast-iron face and two corner bollards have been fixed.

The concrete arching for the pipe tunnel was continued, and 888 lineal feet completed by the end of the month, making a total of 1,088 feet completed. The work of laying the hydraulic, return-water, and down service mains has made good progress.

At the of the month, the following materials were on the ground :—

Rubble	1,200	Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	29,442	C. ft.
Front and back copying, dressed	2,944	,,
Inverts and Ashlar	5,837	,,
Granite, dressed	8,380	,,
Sand	80,000	,,
Lime	100,000	,,
Portland cement	100	Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	72	,,
Cast-iron bollards	48	,,

The number of wagons filled during the 26 working days of the months amounted to 8,06', being a daily average of 310, the greatest number taken out in one day being 365.

The total excavation done during the month amounted to 15,645 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 334,661 brass.

The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and at the quarries was 4,965, the greatest number in one day (22nd) being 5487.

EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE third annual meeting of the above Association came off on the evening of the 5th instant, at the office of the Association in Old Court House Street, and was well attended. Sir A. Wilson, the President of the Association, who was in the chair, opened the meeting by reading the notice convening the meeting, and then spoke as follows :—

I must apologise for the lateness with which the report has come out this year and for the holding of the meeting, which has been due to several reasons. We have had some changes in the council. I am sorry to say that Mr. Broughton, from ill-health, has been compelled to go home. His office was taken by Mr. Cruickshank, who has also left for home. In addition to that a good deal of work has been thrown upon the members of the council by the celebration of the Jubilee, and also by what the Association had to do in connexion with the Public Service Commission. I think that the report which you all have received leaves very little for me to say as to the working of the Association. I trust it will bring home to the members that the Association has been by no means idling or wanting in the duty for which it was formed, an idea seems to have got abroad that the Association, having steered the European community safely through a severe crisis, has been content to rest on its oars. But I think no idea can be more unjust, for I think the report alone shows that a very considerable amount of work has been done during the year, and you must all be familiar enough with the working of the Association to know that an immense amount of work is done which never appears in the report, necessitating a considerable amount of mental toil on the part of those who have the executive duties to perform. I think that during the past year the council has exercised its usual vigilance and watchfulness over the interests of the European and Anglo-Indian community which it represents, and if it has been found inexpedient to take up some cases which have claimed the support of the Association, I think that those who have been disappointed will on reflection see that the course adopted by the council was in accordance with the rule laid down for them that they shall only take up those cases where a principle is involved, or where the administration of the existing laws has resulted in injury or injustice to those whose interests are committed to their care, and that this is the only proper course to follow. It would be a gross misapprehension to suppose that the Association can in any way support or help those who have even without evil intention, rendered themselves liable to the law. It is only as a law abiding community that we can appeal to justice with effect. I have to make these remarks because we have received appeals from one or two members, who are, perhaps, unaware of the law and rules of the Association, who seem to have overlooked this fact, and who seem to have an idea that we can take up every single case in which an European is concerned. I think it only stands to reason that such a course is practically impossible. Since the publication of the report one of the daily papers has announced that the reply from the Secretary of State to the Government of India's despatch on the Simla Exodus question may be shortly expected. As to the particulars given in that despatch, we must wait for this reply, for I shall be sorry to believe that the Government of India could have descended to such miserable subterfuges as are there put forward. I think there is little else in the report on which I need touch. There are very few matters which I need bring before you. The number of the members of the Association shows a small falling-off during the past year. There are only now 460 against 490 last year. Do not let it be thought that because there is no special demand on either the finances or the services of the Association that we can afford to lose the intelligent interest and support of the community at large, and above all we must not forget that in the ever-changing circumstances of a community like ours in India, there are many coming who know nothing of the events of the past. We must not forget that it is our duty to impress upon them what this Association has been founded for and what its duties are, and to hand down to them that sacred trust which has been handed to us, and to show that the Defence Association shall in no way fall to the ground, but that its original idea and purpose shall be kept up to the fullest extent.

I had hoped by this time to have had the portrait of the late President, if not in a more prominent place, at least on the walls of this room. There has been considerable delay, but Mr. Broughton, our late President, has now reached England, and is going to take the matter in hand, so that arrangements will be made for an early sitting for Mr. Keswick, and I hope at the next annual meeting we may have at least a portrait of the first President to remind us of the work which he did for the Association.

HARD NAMES AT CALCUTTA! A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Calcutta Police Court, on May 10, before Mr. C. H. Reily, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sparkes, Solicitor, applied on behalf of Messrs. Newman & Co., and Mr. D. J. Zemin, secretary of that company, for a summons against Surrendronath Mukerji, late editor of *Gup and Gossip*, and proprietor of the Herald Printing Works, opposite the High Court,—firstly, on behalf of Messrs. Newman & Co., for defamation and secondly, on behalf of Mr. D. J. Zemin, for defamation and using abusive language. On the 4th of May, a suit came on for hearing in the Small Cause Court, in which Messrs. Mowman & Co., were plaintiffs and accused was defendant. This suit was adjourned, and, as is alleged, accused, in the verandah, said aloud in the hearing of certain gentlemen "Newman & Co., are liars, and Mr. Zemin is the d—t liar of the lot. Your honourable Mr. Zemin told a d—d lie when he said Mr. Dukes was in England." Mr. Sparkes submitted that the words were highly defamatory and insulting. Mr. Zemin himself was not here owing to serious indisposition, but had signed the application for the summons, and if the Court thought it necessary the solicitor would call witnesses to prove what were the words used. His Worship said that he did not think it necessary at this stage to examine witnesses. Mr. Sparkes said that he only mentioned the matter, thinking that the Court might ask for evidence in the absence of Mr. Zemin. On the 3rd instant his firm had written on behalf of Messrs. Newman and Co. and Mr. Zemin to accused, calling upon him to retract what he said and demanding an apology, but accused through his solicitors, Messrs. Davis and Mallick, denied using the language in question, adding that if he had used such language he would have apologised. On receipt of this reply Mr. Zemin, secretary to Messrs. Newman and Co., was compelled to come to this Court, although he did so reluctantly. The section under which the charge of abusive language was based was 504, of the I. P. Code.

His Worship.—The point is whether Mr. Zemin not being present, this charge of using abusive language could be made.

Mr. Sparkes maintained that the absence of Mr. Zemin aggravated the offence, adding that his Worship could take cognisance of the matter as there was a ruling of the High Court to the point. His Worship said that, if that was so, Mr. Sparkes might cite that in the course of the proceedings of the case when it came on for hearing.

Mr. Sparkes said that he would do so, and submitted the written applications to his Worship, who on perusing them, remarked that they were "double barrelled," but added that Mr. Zemin was entitled to his summons against the accused for defamation, and using abusive language. As regards the application on behalf of Messrs. Newman and Co., his Worship would ask Mr. Sparkes not to press it at present. Mr. Sparkes asked that he might be allowed to renew the application on behalf of Messrs. Newman and Co. against the accused.

His Worship.—Certainly.

The following plaint on behalf of Mr. Zemin against the accused was put in and the summons was granted.

Demetrius Joseph Zemin, of 4 Dalhousie Square, secretary to W. Newman & Co., Limited, complains Surrendro Nath Mukerji, proprietor of, or employe of the Herald Printing Works, at 10, Old Post Offie Street.

(1) For that the said Surrendro Nath Mukerji, on the 4th day of May last, within the precinct of the Court of Small Causes, at Calcutta, defamed the complainant by speaking and publishing on that day of and concerning the complainant, (among others) the words following, or words to that effect; "Newman & Co. are liars, and Mr. Zemin (meaning thereby the complainant) is the d—t liar of the lot. Your (meaning thereby the said Company's) honourable Mr. Zemin told a d—d lie when he said Mr. Dukes was in England," intending by such imputations, or by some or one of them, to harm, or knowing, or having reason to believe that such imputations or some of them would harm the reputation of the complainant, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) For that the said Surrendronath Mukerji, at the time and place aforesaid, intentionally insulted the complainant by speaking and publishing on that day the words above mentioned, or words to that effect, and thereby gave provocation to the complainant, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause the complainant to break the public peace, or to attempt to commit that offence, or to cause such offence to be committed, and thereby the said Surrendronath Mukerji committed an offence punishable under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

MORE ABOUT THE GHILZAIS.

THE Ghilzai nation, which is now in revolt against the Amir, is inferior to the Duranis alone in number and political importance among the various peoples which inhabit Afghanistan. It is divided into five great clans, the Suleiman Kels, the Andaris, the Tarakis, the Tokhis, and the Hotaks, or Ohtaks. The Kharotis, Nasiris, and Lohanis, commonly grouped together in India as Povindahs, are not Ghilzais. The Duranis deny the right of the Ghilzais to call themselves true Afghans, looking on them, at the best, as half-breeds, an ancestry symbolized in the fable of their being descended from a Persian Prince who had an intrigue with a Durani girl, whence the name *Ghilzai* or base-born. The real derivation of the tribal appellation is, however, it is believed, to be found in the word *Khilji*, a Turkish clan, mentioned by Oriental historians. It is certain that Ghazni and the neighbouring country was the seat of a Turkish monarchy in the eleventh century, and it may be inferred that the Ghilzais are descended from the Turkish immigrants. All trace of the Turki tongue has disappeared, but in features, character and the shape of his head, which is much rounder than that of the Afghan proper, though less so than that of the pure Mongol Hazara, the Ghilzai much resembles the Turk of Asia Minor. The Ghilzais occupy a wide belt of country extending from the Kabul river on the north, to the latitude of Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the south, and are thus separated from British territory only by the border tribes. Their numbers are variously estimated, but they probably count not less than eighty thousand fighting men, of whom the Suleiman Kels furnish about half, the Farakis, Andaris, and Tokhis about twelve thousand each, and the Hotaks about half that number. There are, however, some fifteen or twenty thousand Ghilzais in the Amir's army, which considerably diminishes their fighting strength. The Suleiman Kels inhabit the country north and east of Ghazni; next to them come the Andaris; then the Tarakis; and then the Tokhis, distributed along the valley from Ghazni to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, to the east of which, extending up to the Kakar and Povindah country, are the Hotaks. The last named, though the smallest in point of numbers, have always been the most independent of the five clans; probably owing to the inaccessibility of their country; and until the reign of the present Amir they paid no taxes. Indeed, Ghilzais of all the clans were very lightly taxed. Those in the fertile valleys bordering the great high road from Kandahar to Kabul paid a small fixed assessment on their land, but the nomads or semi-nomads, who constitute a large majority of the clans, paid only on the cattle they took down to the warmer pastures about Kandahar in the winter months. Ever since the Barakzais established themselves as masters in Kabul, the Ghilzais have been the mainstay of their strength. They could always be trusted to keep down their hereditary enemies, the Kandahar Duranis, and from the death of Dost Muhamad, until recently, the majority of officers of rank as well as a large proportion of the regular troops, have been Ghilzais. The Ghilzais again have always been the most inveterate foes of the Feringi, and situated along the eastern border of the Amir's kingdom, have been looked on as a bulwark to invasion. It was the Ghilzais who destroyed Elphinstone's retreating army in 1842, and gave us tough work at the Shutargardan and half a dozen other places in the last war; beside shaking and driving back Sir Donald Stewart's line at Ahmed Khel. They had no particular love for Amir Abdur Rahman; but accepted him gladly enough, until last year, when his insatiable greed led him to confiscate the small hereditary pensions of the priests attached to various shrines all over the country; the majority of whom are Ghilzais, and to decree a number of new taxes, in addition to increasing the old ones. The pronunciamento of the Andaris, in October last, was the result. A Durani regiment had been raised in Kandahar obviously to counterbalance Ghilzai influence and was marching to Kabul to receive its arms.

On the road it was surrounded by a gathering of the Andari tribe, its treasure, tents, and uniform taken from it, and the men allowed to go free. A force was at once sent from Kabul to punish the rebels, but the General in command, finding them too strongly posted, swore on the Koran that he had been sent, not to chastise them, but to redress their grievances, and afterwards treacherously cut off and slew a small party who had unsuspectingly approached his camp. So disgusted were the Afghan soldiers with him, that they refused to cut off the heads of the slain, and he had to get the bloody business done by his Usbeg Cavalry. Had not the season been so late, all the Ghilzai clans would no doubt have risen in rebellion at once; but the snow was at hand, and they could not expose their wives and children to an Afghan winter by abandoning their homes and taking them to the hills. A golden opportunity was thus afforded to the Amir to repair the consequence of his folly. The remission of some of the obnoxious dues, and a little flattery and conciliation, such as his grandfather, Dost Mahommed, so well knew how to use, would have healed over the sore, and brought back the tribes to their allegiance. But the Amir is the most obstinate and vindictive, as well as afraid to send against them have, up to the present, done nothing to suppress the rebellion. His General, Gulam Haidar Khan, seems to have been driven back to Ghazni by the Tarakis and Hazaras, while Sikandar Khan is still facing the Hotak gathering at Ataghar. It is quite possible that the Amir may be able to put down the revolt, but he will never regain the prestige he has lost, and he will be difficult for the most ardent partisan of Lord Ripon's scuttling policy to vaunt him again as the popular ruler of a strong and friendly Afghanistan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CYCLONE AT RANGOON.

A RANGOON correspondent, writing on May 6, sends the following account the recent cyclone:—

The unsettled state of the barometer on the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th ultimo, showed us that we were to have something like bad weather, but certainly the realization was worse than the most imaginative mind could have anticipated. The monsoons are due here in Burma in June, so that, if we are to consider the torrents of rain which accompanied we violent wind as the beginning of the monsoon, we are to have our squally weather rather premature. The Burman's experience of the rainy season only leads him to expect heavy downpours. Six months' heavy rain after six months' hot sun is what Moung Po can rest and be thankful for, but the storm of Monday, the 2nd instant, was too much for his nerves, and will it may be, for it was of the most terrific kind perhaps that has ever occurred within the memory of living man. From seven in the evening till about ten at night on Saturday, there was nothing more worthy of chronicling than occasional falls of rain. The weather on Sunday was, on the whole, fair, but Monday was an exceedingly wet day. It began to blow very hard from the north-east at about ten at night, and the wind increased with such fury as to create a panic among the poorer classes, many of whom had to apply to their neighbours for shelter. Shingles, chicks, and tin appeared to take wings and fly off from the roofs of houses. At about midnight the wind changed from north-east to due north, but with more alarming violence. Probably it was between 11 and 12 in the night, when the storm was at its height, that some of the better constructed houses were deprived of their corrugated zinc roofing. The harbour signal staff broke in two, and a police station house on the other side of the river, at a place called Dalla, fell with a crush.

Most of the damage done by the storm took place, as might naturally be supposed, close to the River Irrawaddy. At Poozoundoung, which is a small suburb, about two miles from the town of Rangoon, several houses came to grief. At the Cantonment, which is a good way in the interior, also some damage was done, but this is not considerable. A house which was being newly constructed near the Pegu Club was blown down, and some old trees, which have stood for centuries, lay prostrate on the ground, while the shutters of several houses have smashed to pieces. The damage done on the river could be better imagined than described. Two boats laden with coal sunk; these are said to be the property of a native firm. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company also met with some loss. At a place called Kemendine, which is a little way up, one boat full of paddy with twelve coolies in it foundered, and only two men were saved, while the other ten perished. Three cargo boats, which were lashed to the Baron Andreson had their moorings severed, and sank to the bottom of the river. Five lives are said to be lost with them. A flat belonging to Messrs. Rowett and Co., mill owners, stranded, and two steam launches sank near Monkey Point. The s.s. Maharaja, Natunna Antanee, Constanz, and other vessels suffered more less damage. The s. s. Ava was greatly damaged by a flat of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company coming in contact with her. In Bassein Creek two vessels suffered considerable injury. As the fury of the storm abated about four o'clock in the morning, there was a perfect calm when the rays of the rising sun greeted us at early morning. Though not refreshed with balmy sleep the previous night, still a natural impulse leads us on to quit our beds and survey the destruction around us. Indeed, the sight was something telling. Over 200 trees had been uprooted, encumbering the roads so much that, to a considerable extent, traffic was retarded. Crows, those pests in Rangoon, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most careless observer when he first arrives, in the town were found dead by the hundred. Were it not for the Tramway and other Companies who had their own interests to serve in getting the thoroughfares clear, perhaps our local Municipality would have been a week in removing the rubbish. Some of our large public buildings present a woebegone appearance after the storm and rain. It is now perfectly calm. There were indications of bad weather again the other day, but it has cleared up.

STORMY SCENES AT A POLITICAL MEETING.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* received the following vivacious description of the scene in the Kensington town hall on the occasion of a political meeting on April 21 from a lady who was able to see everything that occurred from the safe vantage of a window-seat:—

All the local politicians of Kensington were prepared for the exciting scenes which took place last night at Mr. Arnold Forster's anti-Home Rule lecture at the Kensington town hall. The Ladies' Liberal Association, which was responsible for the meeting, is, like all Liberal associations, divided on the Irish question, and while the Unionists and their friends occupied the platform, the Home Rule ladies, adorned with green rosettes, formed an agitated little coterie in the right-hand corner of the hall. It was evident from the outset that a storm was imminent. While the front rows of seats were filled with Unionists and ladies, the latter in considerable numbers, the back part of the hall was crammed with Home Rulers, many of whom were of the shadiest description, and had obviously come to join in the fray. Mr. Caine had been announced to take the chair, and the appearance of Mr. Pitt-Lewis, M.P., with the explanation that "urgent private business" had called away the member for Barrow-in-Furness, brought forth angry shouts of "Where's Caine?" and derisive laughter. The chairman having implored the audience to give the lecturer a patient hearing, made way for Mr. Arnold Forster, but it was some minutes before his voice could be heard owing to the violent groans and hisses from the back of the hall which his appearance elicited, and which entirely outweighed the cheers of his friends. It is not too much to say that during the whole hour that the lecture lasted not a single sentence was listened to in silence. Mr. Forster was pale and nervous, and indeed excused himself on the ground of ill health; nevertheless, he stuck to his hopeless task with firmness and patience. Every imaginable insult was hurled at his head; cries of "Sit down," "Go away," "Will you shut up?" cheers for Gladstone, Parnell, and Labouchere, and savage groans for Chamberlain, occurred at every minute. "Who forged the letter for the *Times*?" was a favourite query; and when at the end of the lecture the question was put to Mr. Forster whether he himself had not found the letter among the late Mr. Forster's papers, and given it for publication, the question remained unanswered. The chairman made many pathetic appeals for silence, but all in vain, the worst interruption being caused by the entrance of Bernard O'Connor, who was vociferously cheered. Mr. Forster brought forward the usual Unionist arguments, but even an anti-Home Rule quotation from a speech of Mr. Gladstone's in 1871 only produced hearty cheers for the Grand Old Man, and an attack upon Mr. Parnell and his associates, "who are only now beginning to be found out in their crimes," produced such a tumult that the lecturer, in evident exhaustion, sat down. After a few unimportant questions had been more or less answered, a free discussion should have followed, according to the invariable rule of the Ladies' Association, but at this point the chairman ruled no discussion would be allowed, and called upon Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., to address the meeting. The most frantic confusion immediately followed. A persistent roar of groans was kept up by the Home Rulers. Mr. Russell gesticulated violently, but not a sound could be heard proceeding from his lips. Miss Tod, who at an earlier period had been called for, now followed, but suffered the same fate; while the Home Rule ladies of the association dashed distractedly about, trying in vain to get a hearing in the hope of quelling the storm. The chairman, however, refused to give them an opportunity, and attempted to end the meeting by putting the resolution of thanks, which was fairly well responded to. At this moment the well-known figure of Mrs. Ashton Dilke, standing with uplifted arm on the reporters' table in a last desperate effort to obtain silence, was taken to be moving a counter resolution, and the cheers and shouting re-doubled in energy. The next minute the platform was violently stormed, chairs and sticks were used as weapons, the heavy brass railings were torn off, and a free fight lasted for some minutes. Two men indulged in a regular hand-to-hand fight, and used their fists in true sporting style, while an effort was made to put Mr. O'Connor, who was foremost among the invaders, into the chair, and start an opposition meeting. The damage both to heads and property must have been considerable; one man was carried out insensible, and several had their heads cut, Mr. Forster himself suffering slight injuries. Then the police rushed in, several arrests were made, and the platform was cleared. The ladies in the audience, most of whom had prudently taken up their position under the windows on the side of the hall away from the doors, looked on with great equanimity and apparent amusement. The Home Rule ladies of the association, however, were in a state of the highest indignation, feeling that they would probably be blamed for the violence of their supporters, while in reality the blame lay chiefly with the chairman, who persistently broke the rule of the association and declined the proffered assistance of the lady members at a time when their intervention could have been of some avail.

The following is a list of casualties reported —

Mr. Pitt-Lewis, M.P., chairman, a blow in the eye.

Mr. Hobhouse, M.P., blow on the head with a brass bar; carried off to the police-station, where he was attended by the doctor.

Mr. Mouatt, of the Reform Club, cut about head and face; bled much.

Mr. Strachey, knocked down, pummelled, and his eye bruised.

The names of several others who were more or less battered about the heads were not known. None of the ladies were injured.

AN ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Englishman* from Cairo on the 18th of April, says :—"A year or two ago the remains of a Coptic village of the fourth century were discovered in the district known as the Fayum. The full value of the discovery was not appreciated at the time, and it was not till quite recently that it was borne in upon the local school of antiquaries that a revelation had been made similar in nature if not equal in importance, to that which followed upon the excavation of Pompeii. The bodies, where they had not previously vanished, have resolved into dust shortly after exposure to the air, but the highly ornamental dresses—woven silks and woollens of beautiful colours and design—are in almost perfect preservation. The principal treasures are the 'seamless coats' of Scripture, and well-preserved and spirited portraits of the persons who were interred in this forgotten village fifteen hundred years ago. It was a custom, seemingly, to bury a portrait along with the deceased, and the object of perpetuating the likeness of the dead has in many cases been wonderfully successful. In the scramble for these treasures, it is satisfactory to know that the English authorities have not been behindhand. Mr. Purdon-Clarke and Mr. Henry Wallis were fortunately on the spot at the time in connection with an altogether different mission, and they have secured some of the finest of the remains, which will doubtless attract considerable attention when they are conveyed to England."

EXPLORATION IN EGYPT.

THE CITY OF ONIA AND "THE MOUND OF THE JEWS."

DURING the last month or five weeks a series of very interesting excavations, conducted by Mr. Naville on account of the Egypt Exploration Fund, has been in progress at Tell-el-Yahoodeyeh ("the Mound of the Jews"), a spot not far from the apex of the Delta, about 22 miles north-east of Cairo. Though well known by name, Tell-el-Yahoodeyeh is little visited. More than 40 years ago it was conjecturally identified by the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson with the city of Onia, founded by the Jewish hereditary high priest Onias, who fled from Syria at the time of the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes (167-3 B. C.) and took refuge in Egypt, where he was hospitably received by Ptolemy Philometor. Here, being ambitious to fulfil the words of Isaiah, who prophesied that there should be "an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt" (Isaiah XIX., 19, &c.), he asked permission to occupy the site of a deserted city and temple in the Heliopolitan Nome, there "to build a temple to Almighty God, after the pattern of that in Jerusalem." The letter in which Onias preferred this petition and the gracious reply of King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra, his mother, are given by Josephus, after the manner of Livy, with somewhat suspicious circumstantiality. It is interesting, however, to note that the epistle of Onias describes this ruined temple as having been originally dedicated to Bast, whom Josephus, in Greek fashion, identifies with Artemis, and that he states how it contained abundance of building material and was overrun with "sacred animals." It may therefore conclude that it was in the undisturbed possession of a prolific colony of cats, these being the animals especially consecrated to the cat headed goddess of the adjacent Bubastite Nome. Onias accordingly came thither with a large following of Jewish refugees and built his temple, which is elaborately described by Josephus. That it long continued to be a place of considerable importance is evident from the fact that Ptolemy, the geographer, writing 100 years later, mentions it as the metropolis of the Heliopolitan Nome. In the absence of proof, either direct or indirect, Sir Gardner Wilkinson's identification of Tell-el Yahoodeyeh with the site of this Hebrew settlement has hitherto been accepted on the grounds of probability. The distance from Heliopolis agreed "in different well" with the 180 stadia given by Josephus and the local name, perpetuating an immemorial tradition, counted for something in a land where old names and old memories die harder than elsewhere. No attempt however, was made to test Sir Gardner Wilkinson's hypothesis at the edge of the spade; unless, indeed, by the irresponsible fellaheen, who invariably excavate the mounds of ancient cities for "sebakh," or black dust manure. It unfortunately so happened that in 1870 those destructive sons of the soil came upon the remains of a magnificient building which till then had lain *perdu* in the heart of the Tell. Alabaster pavements and tanks, broken statues and pedestals, superb painted tiles and porcelain mosaics of birds, beasts, lotus, lilies, and royal cartouches inlaid with the names and titles of Rameses III., were turned up, broken, sold, and dispersed before any steps could be taken to preserve them. What that building was, whether temple or palace, we now can never know; but as two black basalt statues of Bast were subsequently found upon the spot by Burgsch Bey, as also two fragments of Hebrew inscriptions (the one picked up by Professor Sayce and the other discovered by Professor Lanzone, of Turin), it seemed reasonable to conclude that these ruins represented the original Temple of Bast. restored and in part rebuilt by Onias. It is almost unnecessary to add that since 1870 the fellaheen of the neighborhood, stimulated by the hope of finding saleable antiquities, have gone on digging with redoubled industry. Hence the lofty mounds and far-reaching brick ruins seen and described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson have well-nigh disappeared.

Such, in brief, is the story of the city of Onia and "the Mound of the Jews"; and such is very pretty historical problem which the Egypt Exploration Fund has commissioned Mr. Naville to solve, before all possibility of solution shall have returned to dust in the form of "sebakh."

Here then, accompanied and assisted by Mr. F. Llewelyn Griffith, the student attached to the Fund, Mr. Naville took up his quarters early in March. Writing on the 17th ult. he thus describes the place and his encampment :—

"We are now living under the tents and the heat is stifling; for it is the first day of Khamseen. Our camp consists of three tents—my own, which is also our sitting room, Mr. Griffith's a tent, and the cook's tent, which is also the kitchen. They are planted on the very verge of the cultivated land, in the shade of a clump of palm trees, beside a well, where two sakkiehs (i.e., Persian water-wheels) are constantly at work. The water is pure as crystal, but so salt that it is quite undrinkable. The Tell is much cut away; but two very high artificial hills, which look like the two towers of a pylon, are yet standing to show the original of the mound. Nothing remains of the beautiful temple of Rameses III. except a brick platform, fragments of tiles and mosaics, and numerous alabaster blocks. Looking down from the highest part of the Tell one can distinctly trace the plan of what looks like a Roman military settlement, very regularly laid out in two large parallel streets, bounded on one side by the desert and on the other by the cultivated land. The place was probably but a small place before the time of the Ptolemies, and what we now see are the remains of Greek and Roman buildings. The rest of the Tell has been excavated down to the ground by the Fellaheen."

Thinking that the temple of Rameses III. might have been erected on the foundations of some older edifice, Mr. Naville cut through the brick platform, but found nothing below it. He also sunk pits and dug trenches in various parts of the ground, with no other result than the discovery of a large number of little bronze images of the cat-headed goddess, and strange to say, some sarcophagi and fragments of pottery of the very early period of the Thirteenth Dynasty. He is thus led to conclude that there must originally have been a settlement upon this spot as early as the time of the immediate successors of the great Amenenhats and Usertesens. The remains of the above-mentioned temple of Rameses III. and the subsequent discovery of statues of Rameses II. and his successor, Meneptah, showed that the place continued to flourish, though probably in a small way, during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties; and here the monumental evidence came to an end. To Mr. Naville belongs the honour of tracing its history from this point. This, indeed, he began to do as early as January, when, in the course of one day's preliminary survey, he discovered a small granite altar inscribed with the ovals of a hitherto unknown king, called Thoth-apet Se-Bast Mer-Amen. Judging by his names and titles (Se-Bast, or "Son of Bast," showing him to be a votary of that goddess), this king would seem to have belonged to the Bubastite line (Twenty-second Dynasty); and this again is good evidence that the temple of Bast had not yet fallen to ruin in the time of the tenth century, B. C.

Abandoning the Tell after a week of fruitless excavations, Mr. Naville set to work to look for its cemetery. A single rock-cut tomb in the neighbouring desert betrayed the secret of the city of the dead. He found not only one cemetery, but a chain of cemeteries extending for a distance of nearly a mile and a quarter to the north, east, and south of the Tell. Beginning with the northen necropolis, between two Bedouin valliages, he found the ground literally honeycombed with tombs excavated in the rocky floor of the desert, which at the point consists of a yellow silicious stone thinly covered with hard sand. The two villages are built among and over these sepulchres, which are all made after the same plan. Two or three steps cut in the rock lead down to a small doorway built round with baked bricks and covered with stucco or cement. This doorway, which was originally closed by means of a limestone slab, gives access to a small chamber some five or six feet square, with horizontal niches are spacious enough to receive a large sarcophagus, and the tomb altogether curiously resembles certain tombs of somewhat later date at Jerusalem. All, however, had been opened and rifled. Most of them proved to be quite empty, while some few contained human bones, without any traces of mummification, inscriptions, bandages, or amulets. Having opened a large number of these barren graves, the explorers changed their ground to the southward, and there found another vast field of similar tombs, more roughly excavated in an inferior bed of rock. Here, after working for several days with no better fortune, they at last came upon a tomb half full of fragments of limestone, among which were found two pieces of a large tablet containing part of a long inscription dedicated by a son to the memory of his father, who had died "consumed by his sufferings." The names are lost, and the last sentence, phrased in the style of the Alexandrian Jews, runs thus :—"If thou wouldst know how great his faith and grace, come hither and ask his son." Who he was, what he suffered, and to what trials his faith and grace were subjected we know not; but we shall perhaps be far wrong if we suppose him to have been a Jew of the city of Onia, who suffered persecution under Ptolemy Physcon, the infamous successor of Philometer.

This first discovery was quickly followed by others. The next tomb contained a large niche divided by a brick wall, with the name of the occupant painted in red letters over each recess—here, "Tryphæna, mother;" yonder, "Eiras, daughter." Their bones lay undisturbed in their narrow beds, with only a brick each for a pillow. Shakespeare's Iras, the faithful attendant of Cleopatra, is, by the way, but a Latinized version of the Eiras, and Tryphæna is a name characteristic of the later Ptolemaic time. The next day's work brought quite a harvest of epitaphs. One fine tomb, decorated with sculptured ornaments, contained two tablets in form like facades of a Greek temple, with beautifully-cut inscriptions, as follows :—

The tenth year, the eleventh of Payni, Glaklas, years 61. Good father. Excellent. Farewell.

Years 45, the fifteenth year, the fourteenth of Peophi.

Mr. Naville writes :—Now, in these two last names there was a foreign character which particularly struck me. "Nikkos" might possibly be a form of "Micha," and "Nethaneus" reminded me strongly of "Nathan" and "Nathaniel." Was it possible that, after all, we were in the cemetery of a Jewish settlement? Were these the last resting-places of the followers of Onias?

His questions were soon to receive an unequivocal answer. Mikkos and Nethaneus were quickly followed by "Barchias, the son of Barchias," a name closely akin to Barachias; by "Salamas," which is pure Hebrew; and, most interesting and conclusive of all by the epitaph of one Eleazar, which runs thus :—"Eleazar, Untimely. Excellent. Universally Beloved." No historical inscription, and no mention of the name of the city, has unfortunately been found; but that the cemetery is a Jewish cemetery of the Ptolemaic period is now placed beyond doubt. That the site of the city was originally sacred to Bast is also shown by the numerous little bronzes of the cat-headed goddess in which the Tell abounds. Thus far, the circumstantial evidence of the finds and the local name of the mound confirm the narrative of Josephus to a degree which appears absolutely conclusive.

Evidences of a Roman cemetery, or rather of an early cemetery re-occupied in Roman times, have also been found, and further out still in the desert, where the silicious rock gives place to a basalt formation, a necropolis of artificial tumuli has yielded interments of a kind hitherto unknown. Here, in isolated mounds of earth, from 50 to 75ft. in height, and 12ft. in length, bedded in sand and chips, built round with low brick walls, and covered in overhead with a kind of rude gable roof, Mr. Naville and Mr. Griffith have found some 50 or 60 terra-cotta coffins, curiously resembling the "slipper-coffins" found at Warka ("Ur of the Chaldees") in Babylonia. These coffins are moulded and baked in one piece, with a large opening above the face, through which the corpse was slipped in. This opening is closed by a kind of lid, rudely modelled in the likeness of a human face. The outside is covered with gaudy paintings of various Egyptain gods, with sprawling hieroglyphs, and with stripes to represent the outer bandages of a mummy. The corpses, however, are not mummified, and the hieroglyphs, which seem to have been drafted on at random, make no sense. They are, in fact, simulated mummies with simulated inscriptions. The faces on the lids are of a strange, foreign type, somewhat like the faces of the early Chaldean statues recently discovered at Tello; and with none of the bodies have there been found either amulets or papyri, or anything which is generally found in an Egyptian grave save one jasper scarab and a few beads. Large food vessels, some of which contain vegetable remains are placed at the head and foot of each grave, as well as smaller vases of very graceful forms. In a child's grave, which was found intact, a small shell was laid at the right side of the head and over the place of the heart was a small vase with concentric patterns, of the style known as Cypaiote. A bronze cup and a bronze rasp have also been found, and some arrowheads of a type not seen before. The heads of the dead are almost invariably laid to the eastward. Mr. Naville ascribes this singular necropolis to the Roman period, when the scribes no longer understood the hieroglyphic characters, and the art of writing the ancient language was practically lost. Mr. Griffith, judging from the archæological evidence of some of the pottery, beads, &c., inclines, on the other hand, to much earlier date. They both agree, however, that the faces on the coffin-lids have a very un-Egyptian look, and that there is something strange and uncan

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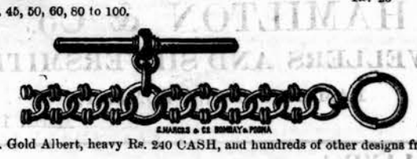

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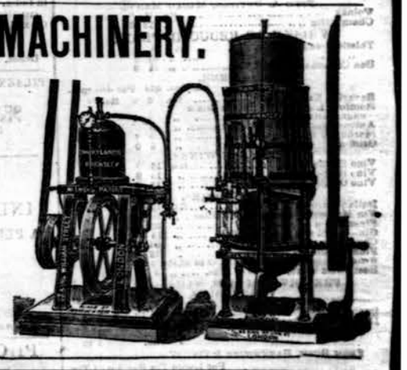

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